Heritage and Destiny

£3.00 / $6.00 Issue 67 | Stand Men of the West – Today is the day we fight! | July-August 2015

Scotland for the Scottish!

'Nationalists' triumphant as SNP take 95% of Scottish seats with 50% of the vote!

see Editorial page 2

also in this issue:

Almost 4 million votes for UKIP

– but they only get one MP!

Full General and Local Election Report on the UKIP + SNP surge and nationalist wipeout

see pages 3-7

and

Stalin: The Enduring Legacy

Kerry Bolton's new book reviewed

see pages 12-13

Editor: Mark Cotterill: Assistant Editors: Martin Kerr and Peter Rushton
Webmaster: Andy Ritchie: Sales Manager: Anne Wright
Patrons: Jock Spooner, and Jamie Begg, B.A.
UK address: 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 6HE, Great Britain
U.S. address: P. O. Box 8336, Silver Spring, MD 20907, USA
Tel: (44) 07833 677484: Website: www.heritageanddestiny.com
ISSN 1741-8941: Electronic Mail: heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com
Opinions expressed in articles are the authors' own, and should not be taken to represent *H&D's* viewpoint

Editorial

Welcome to issue 67 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Well what an interesting General Election that was. As you would expect Peter Rushton gives his expert analysis on the results and what it means to the various nationalist factions (*see pages 3 to 7*). So I'm not going to step on his toes and cover the same ground here.

Instead I'm going to write about Scotland, and the revolutionary election results including a gain of 50 (yes fifty!) seats for the Scottish National Party (SNP). As the majority of our British readers will know, but many overseas readers will not, the SNP is not a racial-nationalist party, far from it, the SNP is even more left-wing than our Labour Party.

SNP leader Nicola Sturgeon represents the Glasgow Southside constituency in the Scottish Parliament. This area includes parts of Pollockshields and Govan where you don't see a lot of White faces anymore.

However, not content with turning large areas of Glasgow into Asian ghettos, Sturgeon wants to increase third-world immigration into Scotland by a further 25,000 every year – yes that's on top of the thousands already coming in under the Tories.

The SNP may not be Communist/ Marxist like IRA/Sinn Fein, but its anti-English, Republican/Socialist policies are the most radically left-wing Scotland has seen for many years. Scotland's Loyalist community, which was already under fire from the Labour Party, is expected to be the first to suffer under the hands of the SNP, who are calling for a ban on traditional Orange Order and other Loyalist parades.

In our wacky electoral system – first past the post – the SNP polled 50% (1.5 million) of the vote in Scotland, but won 95% of the seats (56)! Whereas UKIP polled 12.6% (3.9 million) of the total UK vote but ended up with 0.15% of the seats - just one seat! Now as regular readers will know I'm no big fan of UKIP, but this is very wrong, even for our corrupt democratic system.

Nicola Sturgeon (*white woman centre)* meeting SNP supporters in her Glasgow Southside constituency - English not welcome

So where do we go from here? The nationalist movement in general and our main political parties (or what's left of them) in particular the BNP, NF and BDP, need to take a massive rain-check of the situation and come up with some answers/solutions, as if they don't their beloved UK is finished, both politically and racially.

The new Tory Government seem intent on not just importing more and more immigrants into Britain as a whole (and England in particular) but breaking England up into a mismatched jumble of administrations. Multi-racial City Regions (such as Liverpool and Manchester) are to be given powers to make local laws, but as George Osborne was quick to point out, traditional (mainly White) English counties will not be given the same devolved powers as cities. Is he sowing dissension and grievance on purpose? Resentment, the mother of revolution.

Dare I say it, even Regionalisation was more cogent! 'The Better together' British cabal is now promoting England as 'Better in Bits' . That is why our slogan should be 'Holding England Together' , which is what an English Parliament would do.

The only good thing to come out of the SNP's revolutionary victory in Scotland, was their crushing defeat of 'Red Ed' Miliband and his party north of the border. With Labour being almost wiped out in Scotland (they now have just one seat!), it meant they stood no chance of forming a government. So the Tories scraped home with a working majority of fifteen.

Now I'm no big fan of the Tories, but better Cameron than the Marxist son of a Holocaust survivor. We really do live in interesting times!

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

***Heritage and Destiny* reflects a cross-section of 21st century racial nationalist opinion. It is independent of all political organisations and parties. Unless stated otherwise, views expressed in signed articles or letters in *Heritage and Destiny* are the sole responsibility of the writers concerned and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor or other staff.**

We welcome enquiries from prospective advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. However, the editor reserves the right to refuse to publish any advertisement submitted, without giving reasons. The appearance of any advertisement in *Heritage and Destiny* does not necessarily indicate that the editor knows anything about, endorses or is interested in the product, organisation, event or service being advertised.

Contributors and advertisers should bear in mind that *Heritage and Destiny* is subject to the laws of the United Kingdom, including our infamous race laws. Refusal to publish certain items should therefore not be taken as a personal or political affront!

The editor is pleased to receive articles for possible publication, preferably by disk or email. No payment is made for articles. Unless the writer specifically requests otherwise, articles become *Heritage and Destiny* copyright. The editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles submitted for publication. Those wishing to republish *Heritage and Destiny* items in other formats should be sure when doing so to give public acknowledgment to both the writer and *Heritage and Destiny* and to include in the acknowledgment the magazine's full address.

2015 Elections: A UKIP Game Changer?

2015 was always going to be a bad year for the British nationalist movement: in fact the parliamentary and local elections on May 7th turned into an utter catastrophe. Part of our problem is that some nationalist ideas have entered the mainstream. The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) polled 3.9 million votes (12.6%), though only one MP was elected. Yet we should not fool ourselves: the sheer scale of this year's electoral disaster was the outcome of our movement's own failures over the past decade, and was not just an inevitable consequence of being overshadowed by UKIP.

Later I shall attempt to assess where our movement can go from here, but first we must face the facts: just how bad were this year's election results? Were there any redeeming features?

The British National Party had already shocked nationalists by standing only eight parliamentary candidates, compared to 338 at the previous general election five years ago – but they reassured anxious members and donors that this year the party had chosen to concentrate on just a handful of its strongest areas.

In the event the party's results were the worst in its history, with every single candidate polling below 1% – even having concentrated on those supposedly best constituencies. Party chairman Adam Walker, who succeeded Nick Griffin last summer, managed only 0.6% in the racial battleground of **Rotherham** – down from 10.4% in 2010. This is one of many areas (especially in northern England) where the BNP elected councillors within the past decade but has now effectively ceased to exist.

***(above left to right)* BNP leader Adam Walker on the campaign trail in Boston & Skegness with his party's candidate Rev. Robert West and the former UKIP councillor Chris Pain, standing for the splinter party 'An Independence from Europe' founded by former UKIP leader Mike Nattrass. Mr Pain was hounded out of UKIP following accusations of racism, and at the General Election both his new party and the BNP were flattened by the UKIP steamroller. Mr Pain polled 0.7% and Rev. West 0.3% – UKIP's Robin Hunter-Clarke was runner-up with 33.8%.**

Even after the BNP's decline was well under way in 2012, they polled 872 votes in a single Rotherham council ward – almost four times the 225 votes that Adam Walker scraped together across the entire constituency this year! (The constituency contains seven council wards.)

Nor is it an adequate explanation to point out that UKIP in Rotherham (as nationwide this year) was able to seize virtually all nationalist votes. In 2005 and 2010 the BNP easily outpolled UKIP in Rotherham (by 6.6% to 3.7%, and 10.4% to 5.9%). Yet this year the parties were in different leagues: UKIP polling 30.2% to the BNP's 0.6%. Never in British electoral history has there been such a reversal of fortunes in so short a time.

Sadly Rotherham was just the most dramatic example of a nationwide BNP collapse. In **Dagenham & Rainham**, Tess Culnane bravely picked up the BNP baton but faced the same UKIP steamroller. She polled 0.4%, down from 11.2% in 2010. Again this year's parliamentary vote for the BNP here was well below the type of vote that the party once achieved in single council wards – not only when winning Barking & Dagenham council seats in 2006, but even during the landslide defeat of 2010. Five years ago the BNP outpolled UKIP here by 11.2% to 3.5%, just as they had been easily the stronger party in the previous Dagenham seat, where as long ago as 1994 John Tyndall polled 7.0% to UKIP's 2.1%. This year UKIP triumphed by 29.8% to 0.4%.

London BNP only contested two other constituencies, so its remaining strength should have been deployed effectively: yet the results proved that this strength has now dissipated even in the capital's previous nationalist strongholds. Veteran campaigner Paul Borg managed 0.3% in **Hornchurch & Upminster** (down from 6.4%), while in one of the few remaining viable BNP branches, Nicola Finch suffered another lost deposit with 0.5% in **Old Bexley & Sidcup** (down from 4.7%).

Two of the BNP's highest profile candidates were no exception to the trend. Cathy Duffy in the East Midlands constituency of **Charnwood** was the only BNP candidate this year to poll close to 1%, but even her 0.9% was down from 5.8% last time. Ms Duffy had served eight years as a local councillor, but lost her council seat this year despite having no UKIP opponent (*see below*).

Another deposit was forfeited by the Rev. Robert West in **Boston & Skegness**, where the BNP vote fell from 5.3% to 0.3%. This was a major target for UKIP, and unlike the other contests was a constituency where UKIP has always outpolled the BNP (though not by so wide a margin).

The remaining two BNP campaigns made a mockery of the party leadership's claim to have selected the strongest prospects: in truth these areas were fought because they were among the tiny number of remaining BNP units after that party's multiple splits. Unlike many other English constituencies, they were both areas where UKIP had always finished ahead of the BNP, even before the parties' striking divergence of fortunes in recent years.

Julie Lake in the Bristol suburb of **Kingswood** polled 0.3% (down from 2.7%), while Paul Hooks in the Essex 'white flight' area **Braintree** scored this year's lowest BNP vote with 0.2% (down from 2.2%).

The simultaneous local elections held in most parts of England (except London) confirmed the death of the BNP. Cathy Duffy lost the council seat in East Goscote ward, **Charnwood**, that she had held for the past eight years, to the Conservatives – though at least her years of service were rewarded by a respectable vote: she polled 36.0% to finish runner-up (down 6.3% from the previous contest here in 2011 – on neither occasion was there a UKIP candidate).

Elsewhere the BNP's collapse was best summed up by the shocking 1.6% vote for John Rowe, the sole BNP candidate in **Burnley**, who was fighting Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward. This is a town where the BNP were once the official opposition on the local council and had won numerous seats beginning in 2002.

In occasional wards that had no UKIP candidate, BNP votes were less embarrassing: for example Wayne Tomlinson in Barton ward, **Salford**, polled 5.9% but his colleague Carl Lawson in Irwell Riverside ward saw the BNP vote drop from 3.4% to 1.0% (in a ward where at a 2009 by-election the BNP had defeated UKIP by 17.1% to 7.6%). Next door in **Manchester**, Gareth Black's vote in Moston ward similarly fell from 4.2% to 1.0% (in 2010 the BNP had polled 12.5% in Moston).

Even in **Worcester**, pretty much the only area in the West Midlands with a functioning BNP branch this year, the party's vote in its main target ward Nunnery fell from 13% to 1%.

As regular *H&D* readers will know, the usual BNP pattern for years under Nick Griffin was for party branches to collapse after a year or two of success, but this disturbing tendency was usually masked by new branches coming on stream elsewhere. As has been said many times, the BNP was like a bath with the plug out but the tap still running.

This year the BNP bath is almost empty: the plug is still out, but only the barest trickle of new votes and members is coming through the tap. The only new ground broken this year was in a tiny town best known as the former headquarters of Doc Marten boots: Irthlingborough Waterloo ward, **East Northamptonshire**, where Marc Whitestone polled 9.4%, consolidating a similar result in the county council elections two years ago. Of course there was no UKIP opposition: Mr Whitestone and his colleagues will need to work very hard to build nationalism in their area before the UKIP juggernaut arrives.

With Cathy Duffy's defeat, the BNP now has only one elected representative anywhere in Britain: Cllr Brian Parker in Marsden ward, **Pendle**. This year there was no election in his ward, but in nearby Vivary Bridge ward John Rowe took 6.8% (down from 11.4% despite UKIP's absence).

Paul Hilliard, a perennial BNP candidate in Chaddesden ward, **Derby**, polled his worst result this year – 1.6% (down from 4.0% in 2014 and 14.7% in 2012).

Former BNP activists repelled by years of cronyism and corruption have sought refuge in several different nationalist parties. None achieved anything approaching success this year, all overshadowed by UKIP.

However one or two candidates who did not have UKIP opponents showed that well organised campaigns can achieve decent results. Former BNP councillor Graham Partner secured 12.7% for the British Democratic Party in Hugglescote St Johns ward, **NW Leicestershire**. His BDP colleagues in Thurmaston ward, **Charnwood**, put up a full slate of candidates in a three-member ward with no UKIP opposition and took 11.5%, while the party's sole Lancastrian candidate Gary Topping managed 10.2% in Waterside ward, **Pendle**. (The latter was a notably better result than the BNP's 6.8% in nearby Vivary Bridge, neither having UKIP opposition.)

Kevin Bryan (*front centre*) with his campaign team at the election count in Rochdale, where the National Front chairman was one of only five nationalist parliamentary candidates in the entire UK to poll 1% or more.

It was a very different story when BDP candidates had to contend with the UKIP behemoth. The party's sole general election candidate Dr Jim Lewthwaite polled 0.5% in **Bradford East**, despite UKIP having an Asian candidate. This is a racially polarised constituency, and it seems that White voters (concentrated in the Eccleshill and Idle & Thackley wards) maintained their longstanding habit of voting Liberal Democrat, even while the Lib Dems' Asian vote haemorrhaged to Labour.

BDP council candidates up against UKIP were also crushed. Liam Kernaghan in Wyke ward, **Bradford**, took 0.6% while Kevan Stafford managed 1.8% in Loughborough Ashby ward, **Charnwood**. The best that can be said is that the BDP's votes were no worse than BNP candidates who faced similar circumstances with far higher financial resources and name recognition. (Setting aside the unique case of Cathy Duffy, who was a defending councillor.)

Only five nationalist General Election candidates achieved 1% or more. National Front chairman Kevin Bryan polled 1.0% in **Rochdale** (down from 4.9% in 2010), where the NF had held several demonstrations to highlight paedophile 'grooming' by local Asians, while four English Democrat candidates in South Yorkshire managed semi-respectable votes: 1.3% for Ian Sutton in **Barnsley Central**; 1.1% for his colleague Kevin Riddiough in **Barnsley East**; 1.1% for Colin Porter in **Penistone & Stocksbridge** (just outside Barnsley); and 1.1% for David Allen in the former ED stronghold of **Doncaster North**, where the ED vote fell from 5.1% in 2010.

As chronicled in recent issues of *H&D*, the National Front has been through a period of factional turmoil and was deregistered by the Electoral Commission last year. The party's new registration, with Kevin Bryan as party chairman, was only confirmed a few weeks before this year's elections, so the NF campaign was always going to be limited, further handicapped by the fact that numerous senior party activists seem (rightly or wrongly) more interested in EDL-style street activity than electoral politics.

Nevertheless the NF had seven parliamentary candidates, and would have had one more than the BNP, had Tess Culnane not changed parties a month before the election (*see page 24 for Tess's account of her decision*).

None of the other six achieved anywhere near Kevin Bryan's result, and like the BNP their campaigns did not seem to target areas of particularly high nationalist potential – each party seemed just to field what few candidates they could, in the relatively few areas where they have viable units.

Chris Willett in **Aberdeen North** and Rob Batten in **North Tyneside** each polled 0.4% (Mr Batten's vote was down from 1.3% in 2010); Mike Cooper in **Hull East** took 0.2% (down from 2.5% in 2010, presumably due to UKIP having a much stronger campaign this year); Adam Lloyd in **Bridgend** and Neil McIvor in **Linlithgow & East Falkirk** each polled 0.2%; while Richard Edmonds in **Carshalton & Wallington** polled 0.1%.

It is worth pointing out that the NF was the only racial nationalist party this year to have any electoral presence (however small) in Scotland or Wales. Despite being only recently re-registered and having tiny financial resources and membership, the NF's parliamentary results were broadly similar to the BNP. However it would be idle to pretend that either the NF or the BDP yet looks capable of picking up the nationalist momentum surrendered so carelessly by the BNP. Time will tell – assuming we have time...

The National Front managed just two local council candidates, former North West BNP organiser Chris Jackson, who polled 2.5% in Todmorden ward, **Calderdale**, and perennial NF standard bearer Bob Batten in Howdon ward, **North Tyneside**, who took 2.4%.

Another newly registered nationalist party was a faction of former Griffinites reorganised as British Voice, who had a single candidate in Bentilee & Ubberley ward, **Stoke**, where David Leese polled 2.8%. This was a last sad echo of the days (less than a decade ago) when Stoke BNP seemed the main local opposition to Labour, electing several councillors. One of the ex-stalwarts of the BNP in those days, Craig Pond, stood as a brave independent parliamentary candidate in **Stoke North** on a nationalist platform, polling 0.9% – which ought to disturb the various nationalist parties, who with supposed campaigning machines behind them failed to poll much better (and in some cases much worse).

As mentioned earlier, only the English Democrats (in addition to the NF's Kevin Bryan) managed General Election votes above 1%, but aside from those four in Barnsley/Doncaster the ED results were as bad or worse than more hardline nationalists. The party's relative respectability, polite and credible media performances by ED chairman Robin Tilbrook, and considerable financial resources availed them nothing.

The most notable decline was suffered by Mr Tilbrook's right-hand man Steve Uncles in **Dartford**, where the ED vote fell from 4.3% to 0.4%. Predictably the best English Democrat local council results were in **Barnsley**, where former BNP organiser Ian Sutton polled 16.3% in Darton West, and two of his colleagues also managed votes above 10%, but elsewhere EDs struggled to establish an electoral appeal distinct from UKIP. Shaun Maddox in Dewsbury South ward, **Kirklees** (with no UKIP opponent and facing an Asian Tory) polled a very creditable 10.0%, while Nick Capp in Stanground Central ward,

Peterborough, took 6.2%. However the latter was an exceptional case: there were two vacancies this year and only one UKIP candidate. UKIP won one of the seats, and fewer than a quarter of their 'spare' votes went to the EDs. Mr Capp's vote fell from 25.7% in 2014 (when he had no UKIP opponent), even though in theory he had no UKIP 'opposition' this year either, as there was nothing to prevent anyone voting both UKIP ***and*** ED here.

Another small party that emerged from the BNP splits was Patria, which fielded two General Election candidates in southern England. Former BNP organiser Dr Andrew Emerson polled 0.2% in his home town of **Chichester,** as did **Bournemouth West** candidate Dick Franklin (a member of the NF Directorate during the 1970s who was later prominent in Andrew Fountaine's Constitutional Movement). Also struggling to make an impact was Liberty GB, the remnants of an effort to turn the EDL into a political party. Paul Weston tried to capitalise on the EDL legacy by fighting an Islam-obsessed campaign in **Luton South** but finished bottom of the poll with 0.4%. Two other Liberty GB candidates were George Whale with 0.1% in **Lewisham West & Penge**, and Timothy Burton with 0.6% in **Birmingham Ladywood.**

And so to UKIP – the big story of these elections. Was Nigel Farage's glass half full or half empty? Should we concentrate on the unprecedentedly high vote for UKIP, or its crushing disappointment at finishing with only one MP? Does UKIP's rise mean that traditional nationalist parties have become irrelevant?

Farage himself polled 32.4% in **Thanet South** – inevitably the party's highest profile campaign – but finished 2,812 votes behind his Conservative opponent Craig Mackinlay, ironically himself a former UKIP deputy chairman and Protégé of Alan Sked, UKIP's founder and bitter enemy of Farage. In **Thanet North** UKIP were much further behind with 25.7%, trailing the veteran Conservative MP Sir Roger Gale by more than 10,000 votes.

However, at the simultaneous local election UKIP took control of Thanet council with 33 of the 56 council seats. This paradoxical result illustrates the advantages and disadvantages of having a 'Marmite' character like Farage as your leader and candidate. [*Note for non-UK readers: the strongly-flavoured savoury spread Marmite is often marketed as a product that you either love or hate but to which few are indifferent. In his BNP days Nick Griffin once sought to use the Marmite image as a metaphor for his party's status as a political force that inspired both devotion and loathing: typically he managed only to attract an expensive copyright lawsuit from Marmite's manufacturers.*]

In particular, it looks as though Liberal Democrat supporters in Thanet deserted *en masse* into the Conservative camp (joined by a few Labour supporters) at the General Election, so as to stop Farage, though some still voted for their local Lib Dem at the council elections, assisting UKIP gains from the Tories.

One of the two Conservative defectors to UKIP during the last Parliament, Douglas Carswell, held **Clacton** with 44.4%, down from the extraordinary 60% he polled in the by-election but still a comfortable majority. UKIP's other Tory defector Mark Reckless was badly beaten by the Tories in **Rochester & Strood**, polling 30.5% (down from 42.1% at his by-election last November).

Though UKIP's nationwide poll was undeniably impressive, it fell a long way short in its target seats, suggesting organisational deficiencies and perhaps an element of the 'Marmite' factor. For example in **Boston & Skegness** UKIP polled 33.8% to finish runners-up, 4,336 votes behind the Tories – a result that would surely have been much closer had the local UKIP branch not suffered damaging splits over the last few years.

Controversial UKIP candidate Victoria Ayling, who attended NF meetings in her youth, finished in third place with 25% in another target seat **Great Grimsby** – which alongside Rotherham was one of the few Labour-held seats where UKIP hoped for gains. Apart from Nigel Farage, Ms Ayling probably faced the most hostile interventions from 'anti-fascists'.

Some have suggested that Farage should have stood in **Thurrock**, a three-way marginal which the Tories held this time with only 33.7%,

Standardbearers

British Roots of the New Right

Paperback, 180pp, illustrated

This is a collection of twenty essays by fifteen different authors, including Eddy Butler, Jonathan Bowden and Steve Johnson, on a wide variety of great Britons who have contributed to the development of the British New Right.

Readers will find this a mine of fascinating information about those aspects of British political history which liberal academics, the media, and our political class, all prefer to ignore.

But this is more than a work of history: the values and ideals of these Britons has inspired a new generation of New Right thinkers and activists.

Those covered in the book include:

John Buchan – Patriotic imperialist
Benjamin Disraeli – The Triumph of Style
Sir Henry Wilson – The Political Soldier
Hilaire Belloc – Catholic Restorationist
Edward Carson – Ulster's Loyal Defender
Dr Johnson – "A robust Genius"
Lord Salisbury – Prophet of Patriotic Isolationism
GK Chesterton – Pathologist of Contemporary Liberalism
Joseph Chamberlain – The greatest Prime Minister we never had.

ORDER FORM

To: The Bloomsbury Forum, c/o P.O. Box 63718, London, SW3 9AT.

Please send me _____ copy/ies of *Standardbearers*, at **£7.95** each, including p&p.

I enclose full payment. (Cheques etc payable to 'The Bloomsbury Forum' or order by e-mail to bloomsburyforum@gmail.com, and we will raise an e-invoice that you can pay by PayPal or BACS transfer.)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____ Postcode _____

YOUR HERITAGE

Biblical Christianity

Patriotic Political Reality

THE MISSING LINK

to understanding what's really going on in this country and the world is the true identity of the Children of Light and the Children of Darkness. Have you been a Christian-Patriot for many years and found that some things just "don't add up"? The real nature of the forces of good and evil have been hidden from our people through politically correct manipulation from the government, the media, the schools, and the churches by both the so-called "right" and "left".

Learn the missing message that links it all together, clarifies the confusion, and reveals your racial destiny, by ordering a copy of the book ***Your Heritage*** for only **$2.50.** Included will be a **FREE** copy of our Doctrinal Statement of Beliefs and lists of other books, tapes, and videos opening your eyes to amazing truths that you haven't seen before.

Kingdom Identity Ministries

P.O. Box 1021

Harrison, Arkansas 72602 USA

Visit our website at: **www.kingidentity.com**

ahead of Labour on 32.6% and UKIP on 31.7%. Obviously the Tories were helped in Thurrock by the Lib Dems collapsing from 10.7% to 1.3%: here as in many other areas the middle-class Toryish segment of the Lib Dem vote shifted massively to the Conservatives. Labour can rely on a much higher ethnic vote in Thurrock; but by the same token their White supporters (and Thurrock voters more generally) can be much more easily radicalised on racial questions. It would have been interesting to see whether a Farage campaign here could have won sufficient racially conscious support to gain the seat.

(The BNP and even the NF have had a record of respectable votes – and a couple of BNP councillors – in Thurrock, but not in Thanet.)

Another racially charged election – and UKIP's best General Election hope in the West Midlands – was in **Dudley North**, where a few weeks before the election Tory parliamentary candidate Afzal Amin was forced to step down following a scandal when he apparently conspired with various EDL figures to create a fake threat to local Muslims which Amin could then gain credit by defusing! UKIP's candidate was ex-Tory Bill Etheridge, still best known for a political correctness row over golliwogs. As in Great Grimsby, Labour's campaign was assisted by a major 'anti-fascist' leafletting effort and UKIP were pushed into third place with 24%. A few days after the election Dudley UKIP descended from electoral disappointment to tabloid farce when Mr Etheridge (a West Midlands MEP) left his wife and fellow UKIP official amid allegations of an affair with a party worker.

UKIP leader Nigel Farage *(left)* accepts defeat in Thanet South, alongside TV comedian Al Murray (aka 'The Pub Landlord') and victorious Tory candidate Craig Mackinlay, himself a former UKIP deputy leader and bitter enemy of Farage

In **Rotherham** UKIP's 30.2% was up from 21.8% in the 2012 by-election; but this was entirely due to collapse of the BNP and ED vote as these parties had taken almost 12% in the by-election. Given the appalling record of the local Labour establishment, not least in failing to tackle one of the worst Asian paedophile 'grooming' scandals, it is sad but not surprising that the Labour MP was re-elected with a majority of 8,446.

In many other northern areas with volatile racial politics, UKIP's electoral perfomance was distinctly underwhelming this year, suggesting that there remains potential for a properly organised racial nationalist party. In **Burnley** UKIP took third place with 17.3% (while Labour predictably took the parliamentary seat from the Lib Dems and the BNP vanished). Back in 2001 Steve Smith polled 11.3% for BNP in Burnley, at a time when many White voters backed Lib Dems or Tories; and in 2005 a local businessman seen as a pro-White independent candidate, Harry Brooks, polled 14.8%, with Len Starr of the BNP taking 10.3%. So UKIP in 2015 circumstances should have been doing far better, especially with no nationalist opposition.

UKIP gained just one **Burnley** council seat, taking one of the two vacancies in Hapton with Park, a ward where the BNP used to hold all three seats. All this despite the BNP having no General Election candidate and only one Burnley council candidate (not in Hapton).

A few miles away in **Blackburn** – arguably the most racially divided town in England – UKIP polled 14.3% and were again in third place, well behind the Tories let alone Labour. More importantly UKIP failed even to build an electoral base in local council wards with favourable potential across **Blackburn with Darwen**.

- Meadowhead: a White, mostly working class ward, won nine years ago by Mark Cotterill of the England First Party with 43.6% (!!), did not even have a UKIP candidate this year. As a result the Tories narrowly held the seat in a straight fight with Labour. Next door in the more mixed but still mainly White Ewood ward, again there was no UKIP candidate, and a straight Lab-Con fight, this time won by Labour.
- Mill Hill: a mostly White working-class ward, but (unlike Meadowhead) with an increasing Asian segment; won in a 2002 by-election by the BNP in their only ever Blackburn victory, when Robin Evans polled 32.1%. UKIP this year were distant runners-up with 28.4%.
- Shadsworth: another White working class ward which takes in some of the area where former National Party councillor John Kingsley Read once lived: UKIP distant runners-up with 27.6% despite the third place Tories fielding an Asian candidate.
- Fernhurst, a Tory area on the borders of Blackburn and Darwen, where the EFP again won in 2006: UKIP distant third this year with 19.2%.
- Higher Croft, yet another White working class ward with big potential for a nationalist upset, UKIP runners-up with 33.3%, their best Blackburn result.

In the Darwen wards where the local protest party 'For Darwen' had won many seats in recent years before collapsing, UKIP collected a run of distant third and fourth places.

This poor performance in northern racial battlegrounds was not unique to Blackburn. In **Oldham** the Tories put up Asian candidates in both parliamentary constituencies, but UKIP could only scrape a distant second in one, and third place (behind the Asian Tory) in the other.

Moreover there was not a single UKIP gain at council level in Oldham: even in St James's ward, where this year UKIP's candidate was a prominent former Labour Party official. While in 2002 we were within 91 votes of taking the seat for the BNP, UKIP this time were 533 votes behind Labour. In the two Oldham wards which UKIP won last year, giving them their only seats on Oldham council, they were well behind this year, losing by 500 votes to Labour in Saddleworth West & Lees, and by more than 700 votes to Labour in Failsworth West. So in Oldham, UKIP has gone significantly backwards in 12 months.

I partly accept the point made by former BNP election strategist Eddy Butler, that the circumstances of 2014 (when local elections took place alongside European elections) were much more favourable to UKIP than this year (when the simultaneous general election was always going to boost Lab-Con at the expense of minor parties).

Yet UKIP's breakthrough supposedly meant that they should no longer be regarded as a 'minor' party. Some of UKIP's northern failures can be accounted for by the simultaneous general election, and some by the party's organisation being relatively new and inexperienced in these areas. Nevertheless I maintain that even after factoring in such considerations, UKIP has underperformed in long-standing racial hotspots, Labour areas and northern areas, while by contrast polling well in Mr Butler's own Essex heartland and other parts of Eastern and Southern England, where immigration concerns are focused more on newer arrivals from Eastern Europe and less on longstanding racial problems.

In **Preston**, another northern city council where UKIP ought to be the clear challenger to Labour in White working class wards, the party has gone backwards since last year, losing around 8% in each of what should be their major target wards – Ribbleton (where the *H&D* office is located) and Brookfields.

Among councils where the BNP once held seats:

- There are still no UKIP councillors in **Calderdale** or **Kirklees**
- There were no UKIP gains this year in **Bradford**, where the most significant result for nationalists was former BNP turned indepen-

dent councillor Lynda Cromie (wife of a fellow councillor and local businessman) losing her seat to the Tories by just five votes, with UKIP a distant third (they had been a close second to Paul Cromie last year with the Tories nowhere). UKIP won Keighley West (another ex-BNP area) last year with 39.9%, but this year fell back to a distant third with 22.6%.

- There were no UKIP gains this year in **Dudley**, where UKIP already has seven councillors; nor in neighbouring **Sandwell** where there is just one UKIP councillor.
- In **Rotherham**, where UKIP made its first breakthrough last year gaining ten council seats, seven of these were retained by Labour this year – so while UKIP now has 12 councillors in Rotherham (one of last year's victors having since quit to sit as an independent) they have failed to consolidate last year's breakthrough and risk being seen as a flash in the pan.

UKIP gained 176 councillors nationwide, giving them a total of 202 on the councils concerned (still well behind the Lib Dems with 658). Yet the vast majority of these gains were in areas where the BNP never had a presence. The exceptions are **Rotherham**, where as noted above UKIP are already in decline; **Stoke**, where UKIP won two seats this year but remain weaker than the BNP was a decade ago; and **Thurrock**, the one old-style racial battleground where UKIP have made a real impact, gaining seven extra councillors this year to build on last year's four gains. Another UKIP stronghold is **Boston**, where the BNP once held a council seat but which was never a major BNP target. Despite internal problems UKIP gained thirteen council wards in Boston this year and remains a major force here as across many Eastern English towns.

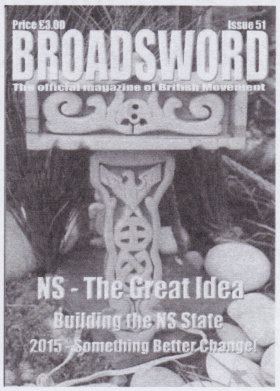
Within days of the general election UKIP's internal tensions exploded into a civil war which threatened to derail Nigel Farage's leadership. This was not just about personal tensions: as we have mentioned previously in *H&D* there is a strong faction in UKIP that is effectively neo-Thatcherite: opposed not only to the European super-state but to many other aspects of state intervention. This quasi-libertarian, Hayekian element in UKIP looks to Douglas Carswell, now UKIP's sole MP, who is explicitly multiracialist and is on record as preferring non-White to European immigration. (He is also arguably the most pro-Israel MP in Parliament.)

By contrast Nigel Farage – though his own record on immigration and racial issues is at best ambivalent, as Andrew Brons has pointed out – is at least more in touch with the populist and anti-immigration instincts of most UKIP voters. Yet significantly a former UKIP Treasurer and major donor – ex-Tory spread betting tycoon Stuart Wheeler – has said that Farage should quit because the main issue now is to win the EU in-out referendum, and to do that "a slightly softer approach" would be needed to add to this year's 3.8 million UKIP voters and make a referendum-winning total.

In other words for many leading UKIP backers, it's not really about building the party but about getting out of Europe. The single issue fanatics and the quasi-libertarians will always prevent UKIP developing into a populist anti-immigration force. So while in the short term UKIP's success is partly good news for us – in that it accentuates the crisis of two-party politics and discredits the political establishment – in the medium to long term nationalists will have to look once again to reuniting our own disparate factions and targeting those areas of the electorate abandoned by Lib-Lab-Con but not yet harvested by UKIP.

This means primarily the White working class of northern England, where voters remain (rightly) suspicious of the neo-Thatcherite instincts of UKIP. Far from dismantling the state, it will be the task of nationalists to rehabilitate the concept of community, of what Victorians termed the public realm and many Europeans termed the *Volksgemeinschaft*. In the next issue of *H&D* we will take a critical look at the Anglo-American trend towards an anti-state, anti-community politics of privatisation, tax cutting and shrinkage of the public realm, and examine how nationalists should colonise a new political space opened up by decline of the left and treason of "conservatives" across the Tea Party, the Tories and UKIP.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

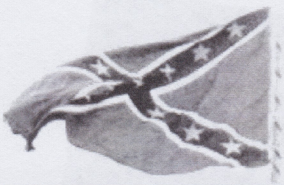


BROADSWORD

The quarterly magazine of the British Movement

One year subscription – £12.00
or for a sample copy of latest issue send £3.00 to:
The Sunwheel, P.O. Box 6,
Heckmondwike, WF16 0XF

www.britishmovement.info



The First Freedom

A racist monthly tabloid

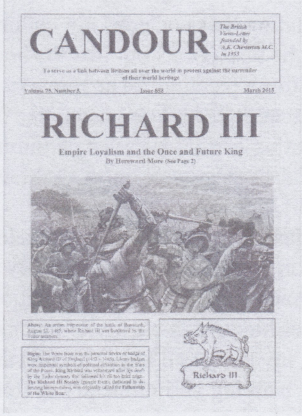
Covers the South like white on grits – emphasis White

To get the next twelve 24-page issues of its articulately unflinching truth by mail in C.S.A. or U.S. send $25. In Canada it's $53, all other countries $77. We don't do PayPal. TFF, P.O. Box 385, Silverhill, Alabama 36576.

League Sentinel

League Sentinel. Journal of the League of St George. Published quarterly. UK subscription is just £6.00 for four issues. Contact: League Enterprises, Suite 3, 3rd Floor, 148 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E1 5QJ. Please make cheques/postal orders payable to League Enterprises.

www.leaguestgeorge.com



Candour

founded 1953 by A.K. Chesterton

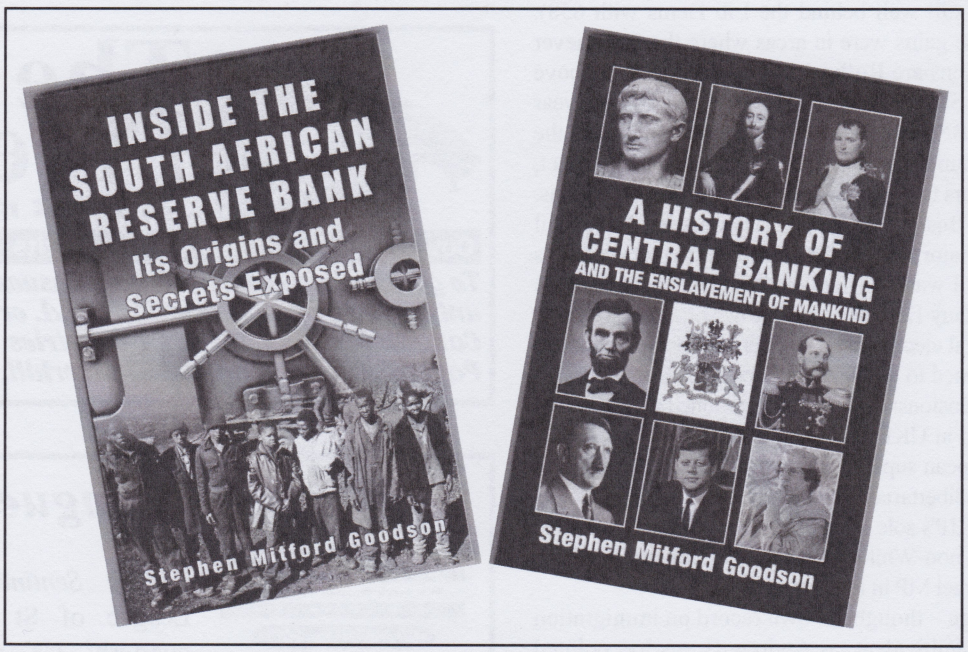
Now in its 62nd year
Many back issues 1960-2010 still available
Send SAE for a sample copy and catalogue to:

A.K. Chesterton Trust
BM Candour
London WC1N 3XX

www.candour.org.uk

Book Review: *A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind* and *Inside the South African Reserve Bank: Its Origins and Secrets Exposed*, both by Stephen Mitford Goodson

A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind, by Stephen Mitford Goodson, Black House Publishing Ltd, 2014, ISBN-13 9780992736538, 214 pages (soft cover). Available for £14.00: and Inside the South African Reserve Bank Its Origins and Secrets Exposed, by Stephen Mitford Goodson, Black House Publishing Ltd, 2014, ISBN-13 9780992736583, 156 pages (soft cover). Available for £14.00 from Black House Publishing Ltd, Kemp House, 152 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX or online at – www.blackhousepublishing.com



Originally intended as one book, Black House Publishing has brought out two volumes that, while of course companions, are self-contained.

Immediately the perceptive reader will be aware of several promising features of these books: The author's middle name is Mitford, indicating the likelihood of a propensity towards rebelliousness.[1] Next, the author's dedication of *A History of Central Banking* to Knut Hamsun, "a beacon of light and hope of the natural world order;" the great Norwegian novelist being a man of honor who refused to bow before Talmudic vengeance upon the defeated of World War II. The next promising feature is a quote from Ezra Pound (a figure akin to Hamsun for his having fought the same malignant forces, defending the same heroic ideals, and having undergone great persecutions in the post-war era) which sets the tone for the book: "And you will never understand American history or the history of the Occident during the past 2,000 years unless you look at one or two problems; namely, sheenies and usury. One or the other, or both. I should say both."[2]

Another interesting feature that immediately faces the reader is that the lengthy preface is written by Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Member of Parliament and long-time leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party. While Prince Mangosuthu begins by stating that he "does not endorse the viewpoints" expressed in the book, he also points out that the book is "controversial" and will "engender strong reaction." The remarks of caution by Buthelezi are presumably necessitated by Goodson, like his Mitford relatives, insisting on documenting certain heresies pertaining to the influence of Jews on politics and finance, and on the achievements of Axis states in overthrowing shylockcracy.

Despite opening with that qualification, Buthelezi nonetheless proceeds to support Goodson's views on central banking and usury as the main cause of "profound and inhumane differences" within nations throughout the world. Buthelezi declares himself an enemy of that system: "For this reason, for several years, my Party and I have argued that South Africa should reform its central banking and monetary system, even if that means placing our country out of step with iniquitous world standards." Since that is the case, one suspects that Buthelezi also realizes that the resistance of the Axis states to just this system might have been the real cause of their placing themselves "out of step with iniquitous world standards," which Goodson subsequently explains. The Prince writes: "This work provides not only a broad sweep of the history of economics over almost three millennia, but insights into how the problems of usury have been confounding and enslaving mankind since civilized existence first began."

Goodson's book is unique in this genre in several major ways: he traces the course of usury through history over thousands of years; something that has not usually been attempted since one of Ezra Pound's favorite books, Brooks Adams' *Law of Civilization and Decay* was published over a century ago.[3] Goodson also provides both a history of the usurers and those who opposed usury, plus technicalities on the finance system and how it can be fixed.

Goodson goes back to ancient Rome in seeking early examples of financial systems that have a bearing on the world today. He quotes Aristotle, from *Politics*, on what some would call the Traditionalist attitude[4] to such things but which are today called "respectable businessmen" and "good business practice": "Men called bankers we shall hate, for they enrich themselves while doing nothing." Aristotle thereby sums up the entirety of the case against orthodox banking. Goodson traces systems used in Rome such as the use of bronze pieces that were issued by the Roman state for the transaction of commerce, usury-free, an early example of fiat money; not to be confused with the present-day system of issuing fiat money via private banks, who receive their slice of usury, allowing this perverted "fiat money" to be condemned when it does not work.[5] Goodson draws on statistics to show that this was an era of great wealth and progress, at a time also when the Roman leaders lived by the austerity and honor of what it truly was to be "Roman."

The system fell to ruin when Rome replaced these bronze ingots with silver, and the whole character of Rome was degraded. In other words, moral rot followed a change in banking. Usurers, including many Jews who had flocked to Rome during its epoch of decay, charged high interest on loans and destitution became widespread. As has often been the case in history, right up to our modern era, a heroic figure would arise to set matters aright, and this took the form of Julius Caesar, who knew fully of the situation. He issued cheap metal coins, and interest was heavily regulated. Goodson lists the measures undertaken in the socio-economic realm by Caesar, which are incredible; perhaps not to be repeated on such a scale until Mussolini, Hitler, and Michael Joseph Savage.[6] After Caesar's death, Rome adopted the gold standard, and this was to have major negative consequences. It is an important example of the role "money power," as we might call it, has played in the corruption and collapse of civilizations, the causes too often neglected by the Right which assigns this to the role of race in reductionist terms.[7]

Goodson begins the monetary history of England with King Offa of Mercia, during the 8th century, where again silver minted coins were used, and the pagan outlawing of usury was reintroduced. Under King Alfred the property of usurers was forfeited, while under Edward the Confessor usurers were declared outlaws. The rot set in when Jews arrived with the defeat of Harold II by William the Conqueror in 1066, and these Jews were given privileged positions as usurers by William. England was ravaged with debt, which spared nobody, either nobleman or workman. In 1215 the Magna Carta was forced on King John by his noblemen, the most important reason being to deal with usury.

During the Middle Ages usury was again abolished, and "tally sticks" were used. These were kept in use for 700 years, to some degree or other. Goodson records the system in some detail, and despite what we are told about the Middle Ages, the populace lived well, something that has been detailed by William Cobbett, in comparing the conditions of workers of Medieval times to those of the Industrial Revolution.[8] As in Rome, history repeated itself, with a series of ups and downs for the usurers over the centuries, and of course, as we now know, their eventual triumph, in this instance ushered in by the victory of Cromwell and the Puritan Revolution, shortly followed by the creation of the Bank of England, a privately owned consortium based on the Dutch model.[9] Goodson mentions that when the Bill that included the enacting of the Bank of England was passed, there were only 42 members of the House present, and all were Whigs; the Tories opposed the Bill. This is a further indication of my contention that the "true Right" is inherently anti-capitalist, while the Left, as Spengler pointed out, always acts in the interests of the "money party."[10] From then on a pattern emerged, writes Goodson, of attacking and enforcing the bankers' system of usury [that] has been deployed widely in the modern era and includes the defeats of Imperial Russia in World War I, Germany, Italy and Japan in World War II and most recently Libya in 2011. These were all countries which had state banking systems, which distributed the wealth of their respective nations on an equitable basis and provided their populations with a standard of living far superior to that of their rivals and contemporaries.

The modern banking system reversed the anti-usury policies of the Middle Ages, which included the expulsion of French Jewry in 1182 by King Philippe Auguste.

Goodson points out that although the Labour Government nationalized the Bank of England in 1946 (i.e., over a decade after the New Zealand Labour Government had nationalized that country's Reserve Bank in 1935, which had originally been created on the urging of the Bank of England's globe-trotting adviser Sir Otto Niemeyer) it was mere window dressing as the Bank of England, like other "nationalized" Reserve Banks, including New Zealand's, remains within the global usury system, and they merely serve as conduits for borrowing from private international banks. What could be added is that when the New Zealand Labour Government nationalized the Reserve Bank, albeit at considerable public pressure to fulfill its election promises on state banking, led by maverick Labour MP and one-armed war veteran John A. Lee, its one great but enduring act was to issue 1% state credit for the iconic state housing project. This not only provided durable houses on quarter-acre sections at low cost, but also solved, through this project of public works, 70% of the country's unemployment during the midst of the world depression.[11]

Citing Harvard historian Carroll Quigley, Goodson shows that these central banks became part of a vast interlocking system of international finance, which has done nothing but expand ever since.

Other revolts against the banking system have included the American colonies which financed their war against Britain with their own state money, as did both the Union and the Confederate states during the Civil War. Again a series of ups and downs followed as the usurers and their opponents vied for the enacting of their respective plans for banking, until 1913 the conflict was resolved with the Reserve Bank Act, passed again behind the façade that it would be a state bank that would bring "order" to finance, after three years of planning by the international bankers and their followers in politics.

Russia provides another example of a state that had an independent banking system, and is of particular interest insofar as – like the Axis states subsequently – the Czar has been pilloried as a tyrant whose overthrow was the result of popular revolution: a game plan which has been unfolding again in our own time over the past several decades via the so-called "colour revolutions" and "Arab Spring," at the behest of the same types of people who instigated the "Russian" revolutions in 1917, and for the same reason, and prior to that the Cromwellian revolution and the French Revolution. (I would also add the "revolution from above" wrought by Henry VIII, which prominently involved another scabrous Cromwell).

Goodson states that after the defeat of Napoleon, Nathan Mayer Rothschild was active in pushing for a banking system that would secure the control of Europe. Czar Alexander I rejected any such plans and instead created a new Holy Alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, who were to be pushed into cataclysmic conflict a few generations later. What was created in 1860 was a Russian state bank that served the people well for decades, with cheap loans, including low interest land loans for farmers, by the turn of the century most land being owned by the people who worked it. Taxes and debt were the lowest in Europe, and social and labour legislation among the best.

Goodson points out that the Bolsheviks brought this happy state to destruction. The details of this and the welcome international finance accorded the March 1917 Revolution, and bankers likewise supporting the Bolsheviks are documented in this reviewer's books *Revolution from Above*[12] and *The Banking Swindle*. I will add here that much of the negative portrayal of the Czars, which continues to the present, was the result of American journalist George Kennan's one-man propaganda offensive against Russia, Kennan being subsidised by Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who also provided the wherewithal for Kennan to indoctrinate – according to Kennan – 52,000 Russian prisoners of war in the aftermath of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, who returned to Russia to provide a revolutionary cadre that eventually overthrew the Czar.[13]

Inside the South African Reserve Bank: Its Origins and Secrets Exposed, features Goodson's account of the way he was forced to resign prematurely before his term expired – albeit by only a short time – as a director of the South African Reserve Bank. Goodson has an insider's knowledge on the workings of debt-finance and reserve banks, and he is also the leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party,[14] and has long been an economic consultant. It is this book that has apparently been the subject of threatened legal action from the South African state, which is very much interested in keeping Goodson mute as to his first-hand knowledge of corruption in the financial sector.

Goodson shows that South Africa was the first state after World War I to succumb to their machinations in the creation of a central bank. This he places on the shoulders of General Smuts, Minister of Finance despite his lack of background in finance.[15] Like Senator Aldrich, whose so-called "Aldrich Plan" was enacted in 1913 to create the US Reserve Bank in 1914, Aldrich merely being the voice in Senate for Schiff, the Warburgs, Rockefellers, J. P. Morgan, et al., the Smuts plan for a reserve bank was initiated and devised by his friend, the banker Sir Henry Strakosch, whose plan followed that of the US Federal Reserve Bank. The commission that was established from all Parliamentary parties provided strong criticism of the plan and expressed concern as to why it was being (like the "Aldrich Plan") rushed through without proper debate. Colonel Creswell of the SA Labour Party proposed a state bank. The Parliamentary opposition to the Strakosch plan, and call for a state bank by the Labour Party, is of particular interest, and Goodson provides detail of the Parliamentary speeches.[16] In 1920 Parliament voted in favor of the Strakosch plan, while all 19 Labour members and three Nationalist members voting against. General Hertzog of the National Party had wanted the matter fully investigated over the course of two years, but was brushed aside. Strakosch was also instrumental in establishing the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. His role seems similar to that of Sir Otto Niemeyer of the Bank of England who at that time went about the British Commonwealth pushing for central banks to be created with private stockholders.

Dr Hjalmar Schacht (*left*) German Minister of Finance from 1934 to 1937 and President of the Reichsbank 1923-30 and 1933-39, defended orthodox financial policies during the Third Reich. Schacht was a close ally of Montagu Norman (*right*), Governor of the Bank of England from 1920 to 1944 and godfather to one of Schacht's children.

Furthermore, Strakosch paid the debts of Winston Churchill and from that moment the history of the world would embark on a tragic course: a world war in the service of international finance that would destroy the British and all other European empires, to be replaced by a money empire, while Roosevelt laid down the post-war conditions to the hapless Churchill for the dismantling of the British Empire.[17]

Goodson traces the origins of the Great Depression as an example of credit manipulation, and profiles those who sought an alternative: C. H. Douglas of social credit, Professor Irving Fisher, and Gottfried Feder, Germany's primary banking reform campaigner.[18] The innovative reforms undertaken by the Nazis were undermined by Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, an intimate of the international banking fraternity who was to be spared the fate of other high state officials at Nuremberg due to his connections, including particularly his friendship with Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

In 1939 Schacht issued an ultimatum to Hitler intended to revert Germany's economy back to the old system, and was sacked. While the Hitler regime has been criticized for sidelining idealists such as Feder and even of serving international finance and not fully implementing its "socialistic" program, in fact much was undertaken, and Goodson alludes to the "Schacht Plan" being replaced finally and decisively by the "Feder Plan" in 1939. Goodson contends that war was imposed on Hitler for the same reason as that faced by Napoleon, with Poland in this case as the bankers' cat's-paw. In one of many instances where Goodson places the banking system in the wider historical context, he relates what would now be called "ethnic cleansing" that was undertaken by the Polish authorities against ethnic Germans in Poland. Goodson places the German ethnic casualties in Poland at 58,000, culminating in the Bromberg Massacre of September 1939, in which 5,500 German ethnics were killed. Hitler's peace plan was summarily rejected by the Polish Government due to the interference of Britain in guaranteeing Poland's security.

Goodson proceeds to outline the many socio-economic achievements of the Hitler regime, such as a low-interest loans for housing and the barter system that saw Germany capturing markets from Europe to South America, and undermining the system of international finance around the world, the rise in income, the great public works while, persistent claims to the contrary, expenditure on arms was relatively low.

While Germany flourished in the midst of a world depression, Fascist Italy had already embarked on a similar course a decade previously, with giant public works, and gradually adopted state banking. Japan, which readers might be surprised to learn, had since the 1920s had been widely attracted to the social credit theory of C. H. Douglas, followed such policies from 1932, and completed its reforms in 1942, based on German banking legislation. This established Japan as a great economic power and in 1940 she announced the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which threatened the global economic system by creating an autarkic trading bloc. The pretext for action against Japan, Goodson states, started with her peaceful occupation of French Indo-China with the permission of France, to disrupt the supply routes of China. Economic sanctions from England, Holland and the USA followed. Japan's repeated attempts at diplomacy and compromise were consistently rebuffed by the USA, culminating in an ultimatum from the USA for Japan's withdrawal from China, followed by an economic blockade. With the US occupation of Japan, the banking system and corporate structure were demolished under the auspices of an American banker.

Towards the end of the war, however, South Africa was attempting to adopt a banking system similar to that of the Axis states, and some Commonwealth states, namely New Zealand and Australia's, and a Bill was introduced by Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance, but like the latter countries also, this central bank has failed to embark on a course of state credit creation. It was the South African Labour Party that consistently demanded a state bank that would issue state credit. Indeed, the quotes cited by Goodson of the speeches made by Labour Party members in Parliament on credit creation are, like those of New Zealand Labour stalwart John A. Lee, very instructive.

Goodson then proceeds with an explanation of the New Zealand banking system of the time that was given by the South African advocates of state credit. However, I must add that the South African Labour Party belief that New Zealand's Finance Minister, Walter Nash, was "one of the strongest advocates of the state banking system," is an

error. Nash was one of John A. Lee's bitterest opponents in the latter's efforts to keep the Labour Party to its 1934 election promises, which ultimately resulted in Lee's expulsion from the party.[19]

After referring to the Australian banking system, South African Labour's Senator Smith proceeded to describe in similar terms the National Socialist banking system seeing it correctly as analogous, although on a much grander scale, to those of New Zealand. Smith, pointing out that he was not a supporter of Hitler, nonetheless stated that things can be learned from others, including Hitler. This is sufficient today to destroy anyone's reputation, at a time when scholarship and objectivity are regarded as heretical *per se*;[20] and we can say that Goodson himself is a present example of this.

Goodson proceeds with his own saga as a director on the SA Reserve Bank Board. In 2002 he attempted to show that the bank was a private entity, not a state institution. In 2003, with 71.1% of the vote of shareholders, Goodson was voted in as a non-executive director. The Board made no secret of its concern at the election of Goodson, who attempted to educate Board members on the nature of fractional reserve banking. The following year a covert campaign by the deputy governor of the Board, Gill Marcus, an ANC stalwart, to unseat the Governor, was noticed by Goodson, and Marcus was unceremoniously told to leave, only to return in 2009 as the state's appointed new Governor. One of her new measures was to limit the term of non-executive directors, and these were asked to resign prior to the end of their terms. Amidst Goodson's attempts in 2011 to have corruption and incompetence in the SA Bank Note Company and the SA Mint dealt with, the attitude of Marcus became increasingly antagonistic towards him. In February 2012 the Board moved against Goodson to have him silenced, and he was suspended. In tandem with these measures, Goodson was smeared by the *Mail and Guardian* the following month.[21] Goodson had made some heretical remarks about Germany in a radio interview with Deanna Spingola in 2011, which were used as a pretext to launch the campaign against him. Goodson provides a substantial list as to why he has adopted a skeptical approach in regard to the "Holocaust," since the smears against Goodson focus on his "Holocaust" skepticism. Goodson was also damned for having appraised the financial policies of the Hitler regime, and cites luminaries of the day who had done likewise, quoting David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, and economist J. K. Galbraith.

Goodson was called into a meeting in May 2012 to resolve his status, and a compensation agreement emerged that ended his position just a few months prior to the end of his term. He was expected to remain mute on the measures that had been taken against him by the Bank, but regards the exposure of financial malfeasance as being in the public interest and as not being part of any undertaking.

Goodson concludes with an extended discussion on how the banking problems might be solved, citing a comprehensive report that he had submitted to Gill Marcus, who had not understood any of it, and who had forwarded it to an economist for review, who likewise knew nothing of the subject, as related in the ensuing discussion he had with Goodson. Hence the situation is brought up to the present, and Goodson explains the current global debt plight, including a lengthy and unexpected discussion on the adverse manner by which fertility rates are affected. This includes demographic impacts on the white countries, and on Japan and China (in the example of China, I must say: "here's hoping"). He concludes with examples of community and state banking (North Dakota, Guernsey, Libya), ending with details on how South Africa's banking system could be reorganized, along with appendices of draft Bills on the mechanics of banking reform.

Reviewed by Dr. Kerry Bolton, New Zealand

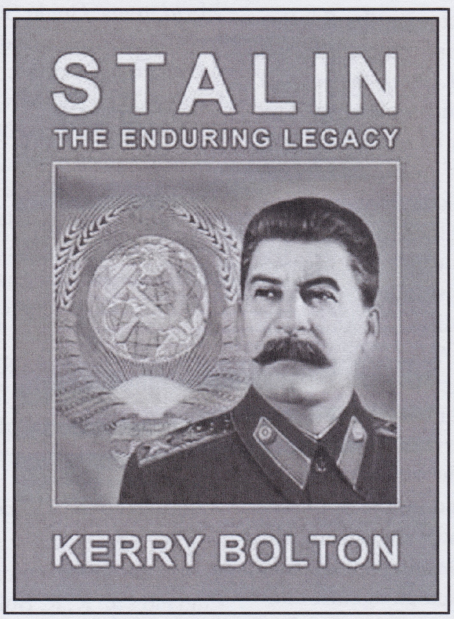
End Notes

1. "The Private Life of Stephen Goodson," *Money Web*, August 31, 2003, http://www.moneyweb.co.za/moneyweb-historical-news-news/the-private-life-of-stephen-goodson?sn=Daily%20news%20detail
The story seems balanced and provides an interesting profile.
2. For both Pound and Hamsun see: K. R. Bolton, *Artists of the Right* (San Francisco: Counter-Currents, 2012). Also: Stephen M. Goodson, "Knut Hamsun: The Soul of Norway," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 2, http://inconvenienthistory.com/archive/2013/volume_5/number_2/knut_hamsun.php
3. Brooks Adams, *The Law of Civilization and Decay* (London: Macmillan, 1896).
4. "Traditional societies," whether of the Hindu, Muslim, or Christian varieties, etc., place commerce very low down on the pyramid of hierarchy, whereas what a Traditionalist would call a cycle of decay – such as the era of today's "West" – places the merchant at the top of an inverted hierarchy. See: Julius Evola, *Revolt Against the Modern World*, trans. Guido Stucco (Rochester, Vermont: Inner Traditions International, 1995), and Oswald Spengler on the rise of "money" in the decadent cycle of a civilization in *The Decline of the West* (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1971), in particular Vol. II, Chapter XIII.
5. Russell Norman, Member of Parliament, and leader of the New Zealand Green Party, was recently roundly condemned and ridiculed for suggesting the use of "fiat money," but did not have the knowledge or the fortitude to defend his position and was quickly silenced on the only sensible suggestion that has been offered in New Zealand since the 1930s Labour Government successfully issued state credit for housing.
6. M. J. Savage, iconic leader of the First New Zealand Labour Government.
7. For an alternative Rightist view on the role of money in the collapse of civilizations see: K. R. Bolton, "Oswald Spengler and Brooks Adams: The Economics of Cultural Decline," in Troy Southgate, ed., *Spengler: Thoughts and Perspectives*, Vol. Ten (London: Black Front Press, 2012), 179–21.
8. William Cobbett, *History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland*, 1826.
9. For the influence of Amsterdam Jews and Puritans on the Bank of England see: K. R. Bolton, *The Banking Swindle* (London: Black House Publications, 2013), 21–22.
10. On the Left-Right dichotomy and how it has been misunderstood, see: K. R. Bolton, "Reclaiming the 'Right': Origins of the Left Wing – Right Wing Dichotomy," *Ab Aeterno*, Academy of Social & Political Research, Wellington, New Zealand, No. 16, July-September 2013.
11. K. R. Bolton, *The Banking Swindle*, 96–100.
12. K. R. Bolton, *Revolution from Above* (London: Arktos, 2011), 57–65.
13. K. R. Bolton, *The Banking Swindle*, op., cit., 145–47.
14. Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party, http://www.aitup.org.za/
15. Perhaps analogous to one recent Labour Government Minister of Finance, Dr Michael Cullen, whose academic specialty was history, and who, on enquiry from a member of the New Zealand Social Credit Institute, stated that credit is created from bank depositors' savings accounts.
16. Goodson, *Inside the Reserve Bank*, 71-73.
17. See: K. R. Bolton, "The Geopolitics of White Dispossession," Richard B. Spencer editor, *Radix* (Washington Summit Publishers), Vol. 1, 2012, 105–30. Also: K. R. Bolton, *Babel Inc.* (London: Black House Publishing, 2013), "Decolonization as the Prelude to Globalization."
18. See: Gottfried Feder, *Manifesto for the Breaking of the Financial Slavery of Interest* (Surrey: Historical Review Press, 2013 [1919]) translated by Dr. Alexander Jacob. Also: G. Feder, *The German State on a National and Socialist Foundation* (Historical Review Press, 2013 [1932]), translated by Jacob. Feder would presumably receive more attention today among banking reformers had it not been for his influence on Nazi economics (as might the poet Ezra Pound, author of a series of incisive booklets on banking, had it not been for his support for Fascism).
19. Erik Olssen, *John A. Lee* (Dunedin, New Zealand: Otago University Press, 1977), passim.
20. K. R. Bolton, "*Reductio ad Hitlerum* as a Social Evil," *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 15, No. 2, http://inconvenienthistory.com/archive/2013/volume_5/number_2/reductio_ad_hitlerum_as_a_social_evil.php
21. Lisa Steyn, "Reserve Bank's Holocaust Denier," *Mail and Guardian*, April 13, 2012, http://mg.co.za/article/2012-04-13-reserve-banks-holocaust-denier

Book Review – *Stalin The Enduring Legacy* by Dr. Kerry Bolton

Stalin: The Enduring Legacy, by Dr. Kerry Bolton. Published by Black House Publishing, 2012, ISBN 9781908476425, 164 pages (Paperback) Available for £12 from Black House Publishing, Kemp House, 152 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX or at www.blackhousepublishing.com

This is a book that could well destroy the cardinal direction points on many a racial nationalist's political compass. It offers the stunning thesis that the great, perhaps, the greatest villain of nationalist demonology was really one of the good guys. Accordingly, nationalists of all streams who saw Soviet Russia under Stalin as evil and its leaders as criminals had not thought long and hard enough. Mosley, Hitler, General Vlasov, Leon Degrelle, Tyndall, Jordan and the more moderate thinkers of the assorted NFs and BNPs all read history wrong. According to Dr. Kerry Bolton, Joseph Stalin was not a monstrous one of them. He was a creative and successful one of us.



Ian Stuart when singing, "He'd rule the whole world if there was any way he could. . .for he was the beast etc." had fallen victim to the distortions of liberalism and Trotskyism. The war on the Eastern Front was a tragic waste. The "show trials" weren't "shows." Stalin was, in essence, a counter revolutionary, who sought to undo the radical, anti-European elements of the 1917 revolution. In the words of Dr. Dimitris Michalopoulus in the book's Foreword, "The cradle of the devilish revolution that ravages our world has been and still is the United States and not Russia. In other words, our vision of Modern and Contemporary History has been turned upside down, and it is thanks to Kerry Bolton's book that persons and events are re-established."

Let us randomly look at nationalism's standard view of Comrade Stalin. The following sentence is from John Tyndall's *The Eleventh Hour*. "Was not Communist Russia under Stalin responsible for far more deaths than were ever attributed to the Nazis, even by their most vehement opponents?" Elsewhere "JT" refers again to "the mass murders committed in the name of that creed (communism) in Stalin's Russia and countless other parts of the world under Soviet sway." To most nationalists, Stalin was the leader of leftism's most brutal regime and his name worthy of eternal vilification.

Even those nationalists, such as A. K. Chesterton, who saw the Cold War was a bit of a sham, in that Capitalism and Communism were in some fashion collaborating against group identities, never asserted that Stalin was really a heroic figure.

Bolton's theory, as novel as it may seem, has its roots in some dissident observers of the Russian Civil War (1917-1923). Organizations such as Smenovekhovtsi, Evraziitsi and Mladorossi followed thinkers such as Nikolai Ustrialov who saw Bolshevism's flaw to be its internationalism. Limit it to one country and it became National Bolshevism, an acceptable formulation.

Many of the thinkers of the Conservative Revolution of the '20s and '30s in Germany, later on the SA and Strasserites, followed some variety of this ideological path. Professor Thomas Molnar, a seminal rightist, Catholic thinker and author of *The Counter Revolution*, always described Third World socialist leaders such as Nasser or Ho Chi Minh as, essentially, "national socialists" who joined Moscow or Peking because those nations would aid their revolutionary struggle. This school of thought saw America's wars against essentially indigenous anti-colonialism as an errant attempt to defeat sincere nationalist leaders who had no interest at all in spreading Communism around the world.

Bolton chalks up many other pluses for Stalin. He sees him as having effectively thwarted United Nations/United States led One World Government in the aftermath of World War II. The book further praises Stalin for reverting back to old school Russian patriotism and family norms. But of greatest significance is that Bolton views Stalin's acceptance of "socialism in one country" and his dismantling of many international Communist bodies as a rejection of cosmopolitanism, the desire to homogenize all mankind. Add to these facts that Stalin was a strong leader, unafraid to spread the Soviet Empire and what emerges, according to Bolton is the quintessential authoritarian, devoted to nationhood and a planned economy for the good of the community. In other words, command economies' economic theories are of themselves in keeping with the sense of community that a racialist should have anyway and, once internationalism and cosmopolitanism are jettisoned, Bolshevism in one land need not disturb the nationalist.

And, let us add that one of Stalin's attractions to the National Bolshevik is that he feared Jewry as an inherently internationalist and cosmopolitan force. It was Stalin's having turned on the Jews which has endeared him over the years to some zealous nationalists. In much the same fashion have English nationalists, in a few incarnations, fancied Islamic positions because of the subconscious (conscious) sense that "my enemy's enemy is my friend."

Proponents of the Stalinist "nationalism" can obviously no longer make Communism or Bolshevism their title for the "enemy." In its place they have inserted the designation, Trotskyite or Trotskyism. This term, originally applied to Stalin's major rival for power after Lenin's passing, Leon Trotsky, is now used for anyone opposing racial nationalism. Trotsky, exiled from Russia and later assassinated by Stalin's agents, serves as a perfect demon for the Stalinists of the right. Trotsky, although maintaining his life-long loyalty to Marxist-Leninism, always argued that Stalin had destroyed the revolution. He therefore opposed the Stalinist Soviet Union. Later many of his followers, as documented in this book, stood with America in the post-WWII cold war. Plus, Trotsky was Jewish.

Thus, an attraction of the Bolton view of Stalin is that it enables us to get all our theoretical eggs in one basket. America, source of rootless cosmopolitanism, libertine morality and multiracialism is led by either neo-liberals or neo-conservatives, many of whom are ex (?) Trotskyites and Jewish. The force opposing this was the Soviet Union, once it came under Stalinism, and, to some degree even today under Putin. Older generations of counter-revolutionaries of the inter-war period and continuing in Britain with the League of Empire Loyalists, post-war Mosley Unionism, the first BNP, WDL, early NF and many others must be seen as reactionaries, defending old European class privilege, blindly patriotic, way too keen on Christianity, not strong enough on the Jewish question and now we may add a further heresy, opponents of Stalin.

What are we to make of this creative Kerry Bolton thesis?

In writing of his youthful flirtations with overt Nazi imagery, an older John Tyndall in *The Eleventh Hour* offers, "We are in a different country, with our own proud past and traditions, and these – not the traditions of foreigners – should be our source of inspiration. . . Our task at this moment is to build a 100 per cent British movement that is its own original, not a copy of another."

This is a most important insight. Whatever we may make of Stalin or Putin in Russia – and we'll get to that question in a moment – it is not

a philosophy for the British Isles, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or America. There is a sense of independence, a desire for some amount of freedom – yes, the term has been used to justify all manner of indecency and anarchy – but it is still part of what makes the Anglo–Saxon tick. He, or, at least, his healthy manifestations, are not built to be as docile and communal as are Slavs. This has its faults and its strengths, but it is at the soul of the English, Irish, Scots and Welsh, wherever they or their descendants may live. A revival of racial loyalties in Britain, or its former colonies, will have to account for the culture and political histories of those lands. A Stalin or a Hitler will fail amongst Anglo-Saxons, as the BUF amply showed, for all its good intentions, in the 1930s.

Now, to historical and practical analysis of Bolton's book. Let us assume for a moment that some of the author's insights are largely true. Stalin wanted to take steps back towards the traditional Russian family and way of life and he kept the Soviet Union out of an American dominated New World Order. Let us even go a step further and say the accused in all the political trials were really Trotskyite counter-revolutionaries and traitors. Let us assume all the above for argument's sake. Does that justify the mass murder, intentional starvation, large scale imprisonment and all the brutalities of the regime, as noted above in the Tyndall quotes? Stalin was a man of revolutionary idealism and not afraid to leave behind a trail of corpses in guaranteeing the "workers' paradise" came about.

When battling allied soldiers on the Western Front the Wehrmacht behavior towards prisoners was largely exemplary. This was not the case in the East where the Red Army was little concerned with civilized standards of warfare. Simply stated, there seems to be a brutality of Soviet behavior under Stalin which will always remain beyond the pale, or, at least, our pale.

And remember that in the building of buffer zones around the Soviet Union post-war, in constructing the empire which seems to be so admired by Bolton, there were all the nations and peoples of Eastern Europe from Estonia to Romania whose ethnic, religious and cultural natures had to be subjugated.

Does this mean there is no truth to the Yockeyean - Bolton thesis of the Cold War? Of course not, there is no doubt that the cultural and political poison of America had and has much to do with European embrace of the many dangerous evils from the United States. It is an influence which must be shaken off if there is to be a revival of any sort. But this does not mean that the solution lies in the Stalinization of Europe.

And, yes, it is true that in an ironic way, Communism, in general, served to protect the Russian people from madcap liberal notions such as progressive education and sexual deviance. And, Stalinist (post-Stalinist) regimes both developed finely trained and team-oriented athletes who routinely defeated Western nations during the Cold War, often reducing Americans and Canadians to unsportsman-like displays of violence as in the 1972 and 1974 Team Canada Ice Hockey Series against the Soviets. This is to be admired and emulated, but this does not mean at any cost whatever to society.

In the end, one suspects that Bolton's love of European man, his dislike for cosmopolitan consumerism and capitalist globalism has led him to create a sanitized and idealized version of Stalin. It has been skillfully and nobly constructed and, yes, surely we need some heroes at this point. Think of Yockey in the 1950s looking at Adenauer, de Gaulle, Eisenhower, Eden/Macmillan and their ilk and thinking that maybe the answer lay in Communism, in "strong men" to the East. But did those "strong men" love Europe any more than the aforementioned "conservatives?"

And let us not forget the war against Christianity of the Communist bloc. A man need not be a Christian to be a European patriot but it seems that, at very least, he may not hate its traditional forms (now largely gone). Christianity long formed the core of European culture, romance and heroism. Was this the approach of Stalin and Stalinists?

Bolton's artfully created Stalin may have his allures. And there may be a need for some historical revisionism of the Cold War. But, at day's end it seems to this reader that the real Joseph Stalin was not the man described in this book.

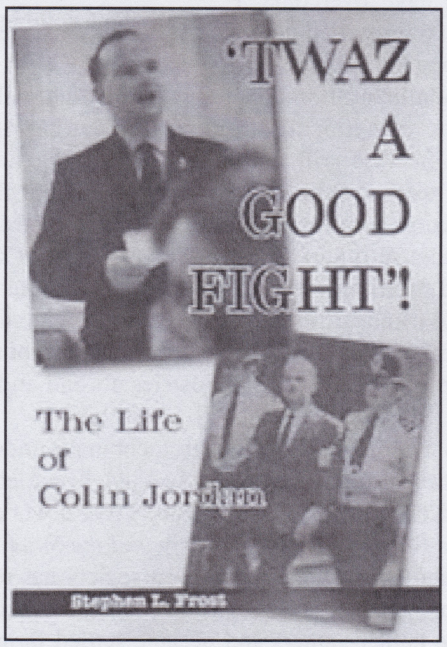
Reviewed by Gil Caldwell, Trenton, New Jersey

Collector seeks UK Right-wing conservative literature

Especially any magazines, policy booklets, leaflets etc published by the following British Conservative anti-immigration and anti-Marxist pressure groups:

Conservative Monday Club, Tory Action, Powellite Association, Immigration Control Association, WISE (Welsh-English-Scottish-Irish Association), Revolutionary Conservative Caucus, Western Goals Institute, New Britain Party, United Country Party, Swinton Circle, Conservative Democratic Alliance, Patriotic Forum & Traditional Britain Group.

Please send your price lists to: H&D (Box Advertiser 3268), c/o 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, Lancashire PR2 6HE.
Email: heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com



Correction

In our last issue (#67) Martin Kerr reviewed the book '***TWAZ A GOOD FIGHT'!*** The book was written by **Stephen Frost** – however we wrongly stated – in the heading – that it was written by the late Colin Jordan. We also incorrectly stated that the book was available from "Second Hand Sales". The correct name is in fact "**Second Chance Sales**". So just to recap, *H&D* readers wishing to purchase a copy of the book – for **£15.00 post-paid (UK)** – should make their cheque or postal order payable to – "**Second Chance Sales**", and send it to – **BM Sunwheel Office, PO Box 6, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, WF16 0XF.** Overseas readers wishing to purchase a copy of the book should first send an email enquiry to – **sunwheelteam@googlemail.com**

Tory Governments fail to Conserve!

So the Conservatives have won and David Cameron is back as Prime Minister, this time without the drag of having Lib-Dem coalition partners to placate. Another five years of Conservative rule! This means that in the 75 years between 1945 and 2020, the Conservatives will have been in power for 45 years to the Labour Party's just over 30 years: sixty percent of the time to forty. But in these years of predominantly Conservative government, our country has undergone a radical cultural, social and economic revolution. By what right do they call themselves "Conservative"? The word has clearly nothing to do with conserving the rightful heritage and traditions of the British people and everything to do with conserving their own power base.

In 1945, Britain was an integral nation, triumphant in war and reasonably self-confident. There were still many negative factors: the country was bankrupt; there were severe shortages (rationing continued until 1954); our industrial structure needed rebuilding; the bitter and futile conflict between the proletariat and the bosses was still very much alive. Nevertheless with good governance we could have overcome these problems and reasserted our proper place among the nations.

Prime Minister David Cameron *(above centre)* assiduously courts ethnic minority support, but his "Conservative" Party has done nothing to conserve traditional British values.

The Labour administration under Clement Attlee in the midst of its programme of nationalisation and the setting up of the National Health Service still felt able in its propaganda information films to refer to "the British race" – a concept which future governments, both Labour and Conservative, have done their best to render null and void by their policies of coloured immigration and multi-culturism. Later on Mrs Thatcher dealt with the problem of endemic industrial disputes and succeeded in quelling the power of the over-mighty trade unions by the expedient of exporting our heavy industries abroad and closing our coal mines.

However, it is the role played by government in the undermining of the family unit that I want to focus on. In 1884, Friedrich Engels, co-pioneer with Karl Marx of Communism, wrote a work entitled *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* in which he purported to show that modern capitalist society has its distant origins in the monogamous family unit that came into being when men ceased to be hunter-gathers and became settled farmers. The dominant husband represented the capitalist boss and the subservient wife and mother, the proletariat. Engels therefore advocated the destruction of the family unit as a necessary precondition for the establishment of his Socialist paradise.

With the break-up of the Soviet Union 25 years ago Marx's economic communism is considered to have failed, but the cultural communism of Engels and subsequent political theorists of perpetual revolution is still going strong. The traditional Christian notion of marriage as a lifelong union between a man and a woman has been cast aside. Easy divorce, casual unions, split families and single parents are now commonplace. Women compete fiercely with men in the workplace. The family as a basic building block of the nation is on its way out. Wholesale abortion, to my mind, ranks us among the wickedest societies that have ever existed.

Homosexuals, formerly looked upon askance as perverts, are now a privileged minority in our midst, flaunting their imagined victimhood and demanding that even young children are taught to admire and imitate them. (To be fair there are some homosexuals who are opposed to this kind of aggressiveness.) For David Cameron to bring in the legalisation of "Gay marriage" was a piece of absolute craziness and to assert that it does not affect the status of true marriage a simple lie. But it seems that craziness pays off these days as is shown by the approval ratings given to the measure in the referendum that has just taken place in erstwhile Catholic Ireland.

How did the Conservative Party win an absolute majority in the Election when everyone was expecting there to be a hung parliament? The Tories are past-masters at playing on the fears of Middle England. To dissuade people from voting UKIP, they conjured up the spectre of a left-wing Labour government under Ed Miliband backed up by the even more fiercely left-wing mob of the SNP. Day after day in the run-up to May 7th, solemn warnings were headlined in the *Daily Telegraph* from the Prime Minister, from ex-PM John Major, from other senior Tories. The theme could be summed up in this couplet from one of Belloc's *Cautionary tales for children*: little Jim runs away from his nurse at the zoo and is devoured by a lion. The moral is:

...always keep a-hold of Nurse
For fear of finding something worse.

The stratagem worked! UKIP ambitions were frustrated: the Conservatives held on in their former seats despite the surge in UKIP votes, plus they won some former Labour and Lib-Dem seats because a crucial number of voters turned from those parties to UKIP.

General Elections are like some great national show or sporting event, when some two-thirds of the electorate can be stirred up to take part. It is noteworthy that in parliamentary by-elections the turnout is much lower, typically about 40%. Even in the great blare of media hype last year, when the sitting Tory MPs for Clacton and Rochester resigned their seats and stood again for UKIP, the turnout was only just over 50%. Like more thoroughgoing Nationalist leaders before him, Nigel Farage failed to make much impression on the obstinate rump of electors who never use their vote.

UKIP is only a quasi-Nationalist party, having sold out to "political correctness" in order to get a more sympathetic hearing in the media and to avoid having to expend all its energies in defending itself against bogey-word accusations of racism, etc. Nevertheless two cheers for UKIP: it attracted nearly four million votes inspired for the most part, I'm sure, by sound patriotic instincts. This is a sign that the dead weight of the establishment parties at Westminster can be broken.

On the other hand, genuine Nationalist parties putting up their handful of candidates, whether under new label or old, received only minuscule votes. Many reading this magazine may consider it a matter of pride and honour that the banner of true nationalism should be raised somewhere upon the battlefield and I appreciate the courage, grit and sheer determination required of those who do so.

UKIP leader Nigel Farage with party candidate and boxing promoter Winston McKenzie (*above right*). The problems of political correctness are well illustrated by UKIP's attempts to offset charges of 'racism' by adopting black spokesmen such as McKenzie, only to face embarrassment when they make anti-gay comments!

But after all these years of frustration and failure in the struggle to get a toehold on the party political playing field, one has to ask: is this the game we ought to be playing? So divorced is the bulk of the political discourse emanating from Westminster and Washington and Brussels from the reality of what is actually happening in the world that it is hard to envisage a political platform being devised that is (1) in accord with the true state of affairs and (2) comprehensible to the electorate. Furthermore, it seems impossible to get a significant body of committed Nationalists to unite in agreement on such a platform. I think this is because we are all infected to varying degrees by the virus of liberalism. Better, perhaps to leave Farage & Co to muddle along in their own way with the party politics and good luck to them!

Globalist tyranny is bearing down on us fast and there is corruption at every level of our government and administration. For all the talk of "British values" and the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta, David Cameron and Teresa May are not in the business of defending our liberties. Quite the contrary! Time after time cases come up of our laws and the administration of justice being perverted to protect criminals in high places, to suppress whistleblowers and to attack people of sound morals. What kind of Uriah Heep does it take to bring the full force of the (phoney) law against those Belfast bakers who refused to make a wedding cake celebrating queers?

We have in Britain a venerable tradition of parliamentary government and Members of Parliament have a primary duty to represent the people, constituency by constituency, rather than by being cogs in some party machine. When gross injustices occur, we should all be hammering on the door of the victim's MP.

If you add up all the blogs on the Internet there is an immense amount of protest going on but it is too disjointed, and too many campaigners only seem to be aware of their particular segment of the catastrophe of falsehood and humbug that is overwhelming our nation and our world. We should learn to work together more effectively to get out the truth.

Dennis Whiting, Kent, England

Subscribe to Heritage and Destiny

To make sure of your regular copy of *Heritage and Destiny* why not become a subscriber? The following rates are for the next six issues: USA/Canada $45.00; British Isles £24.00; Worldwide £30.00/$45.00.

Bulk Rates

Discounts for bulk purchases are as follows: 10 copies – £15.00; 20 copies – £25.00; 30 copies – £30.00: Postage is free within the UK. For over 30 copies in the UK or US/ Worldwide rates please contact our office.

Back Issues

All back issues (numbers 1-66) are also available at £4.00/$6.00 each (post-paid).

Enamel Pin Badges now available

We now have the following high quality Patriotic enamel pin badges for sale: Enoch was Right; Union Jack flag; ST George Cross flag; ST. Andrews Cross flag; Welsh Dragon flag; Northern Ireland flag; ST Patricks Cross flag: Red, White & Black Celtic Cross; Red, White & Blue Celtic Cross; Black & White Celtic Cross; Keep St. George in my heart; English and Proud; England – No Surrender; 100% English; England flag shield; English Red Rose; English White Rose; English 3 lions; Ulster Loyalist; English Bulldog; English Lion; England-Stone Island; Chrome Celtic Cross; Chrome Life Rune; Chrome Sunwheel; Chrome Wolf Hook; Chrome Odal Rune; Odal Rune & Sword shield; Infidels shield; Silver & blue round Tree of Life; Silver & red round Life Rune; Red, White & Blue Sunwheel; Red, White & Silver Sunwheel; Crossed ST. George & Union Jack flags; Crossed ST. George & Confederate flags; Crossed ST. George and White Dragon flags, Phoenix and Sunwheel: Golden Dawn - round; £3.00 ($6.00) each or any six (mixed) for £15.00 ($30.00) (post-paid).

Patriotic Flags now available

We now have the following good quality 3x5 flags for sale at £10.00/$20.00 each: RAF Ensign; German Balkenkreuz; Royal standard; N. Ireland 6 counties; Union Jack Poppy; Union Jack SAS; England 3 Lions; English White Dragon; Welsh Dragon; Ulster; St. George Cross; Scottish Lion; Orange Order; and Confederate Battle. For overseas orders please add another £5.00 ($10.00) for postage.

Donations

Income from sales and subscriptions of our magazine are not enough to cover the high cost of production, mailing and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so we can keep going. Every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts, so please try and send in whatever you can afford.

Payment Details

Checks or Money orders should be made payable to Heritage and Destiny and sent to either; 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE, UK or PO Box 8336, Silver Spring, MD 20907, USA. Please do not send cash, unless by recorded delivery.

Obituary: Walter Carr

1918 **2015**

It is with really great sadness that I had to announce the death of *H&D*'s oldest subscriber – Walter Carr, who passed away peacefully in the early hours on March 29, at a nursing home in Worcestershire.

Walter was one of the few remaining nationalists who was active pre-War, with Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists (BUF). And like OM he was interned (under the second phase of Defence Regulation 18B) in May 1940 with over a thousand of his Blackshirt comrades.

After World War Two Walter again became active with OM in his post-war Union Movement (UM), and like many in the UM went into the League of St George in the early 1970s.

From the League Walter joined the National Front (NF) but only after John Kingsley Read (whom he did not like – to put it mildly!) had departed to form his rival National Party. Walter (and his son Michael) soon got an active NF group going in and around the Worcestershire town of Kidderminster.

I was living in Worcester and joined the NF in September 1977 (shortly after the battle of Lewisham and the Ladywood by-election the month before). However there was no NF group (then) in Worcester, so I was invited by the neighbouring Kidderminster group to attend their monthly meeting.

This I did (with another YNF member and school friend Ian Russell), and the rest as they say is history! The meeting was held at a traditional Banks' pub – the Corn Exchange – just outside of "Kiddy" town centre.

Walter Carr during the June 1999 European Election campaign. Walter did what many called a "marathon loudspeaking tour" driving around parts of the three massive Euro constituencies, encouraging people to vote BNP.

As 17-year-olds going to our very first political meeting, both Ian and I were a bit apprehensive of who and what we might expect to find as we entered the pub! If memory serves me right, the first person we met as we entered the pub was Walter's son Michael, who warmly greeted us and bought us a pint each of Banks' bitter (we did not worry about all that pub ID stuff in those days! – if you looked 18 you got served, end of story.)

As we entered the "Snug room" – where the meeting was being held, I met Walter Carr for the first time. He was the group's local NF organiser, and must have been about 59 or 60 then (which at the time seemed ancient to me as a young lad of 17!).

A few weeks later I went on my first NF march which was in the Manchester/Stockport area (the same day as Webster staged his "one man march" through Hyde). I sat by Walter on the coach, and he (and his son Michael) took me under their wing(s) so to speak.

This was the first of many NF marches, demonstrations and rallies up and down the country that I would attend with Walter and Michael Carr, up until the 1979 General Election (when I quit). I remember Walter buying a set of three or four sewn Union Jack flags, complete with brass flag poles, so that Michael and he could go in the flag party at the front of NF marches. When I asked him why he had gone to so much trouble and expense, he said that he had to, as "that as where you picked up all the internal (gossip) on what was really happening inside the NF leadership"!

I remember how shocked I (and many others) were, when travelling by coach to a march in London, Walter suddenly told us that Martin Webster was a "poof" (homosexual) and many other members in London were "queer", and in fact the "queers" had taken control of two key branches (I think Wandsworth in the south and Islington in the north). To say that we were all flabbergasted would have been a massive understatement. I did not think we had any "poofs" in the NF as we were meant to be anti-queer. How very wrong I was!

Even though we set up our own Worcester NF group in 1978, I worked quite closely with Walter and his Kidderminster NF group for the next couple of years. Unlike most branches and groups who held monthly meetings, Kidderminster NF held fortnightly meetings. These meetings very rarely had formal speakers, but even so they were still interesting and attracted a wide range of NF members (and other nationalists) from around the West Midlands – not just Worcestershire.

I later realised why. Walter would bring along all sorts of radical publications from both Britain (*League Review, NS News (*NSPUK*)* and *British Patriot)* and the USA (*The Thunderbolt, White Power* and *National Vanguard)* – all by the way were proscribed by the NF's (then) national activities organiser Martin Webster (who would have had a fit if he had seen them being sold there!). Walter would do a roaring trade out of his stocky brown briefcase that he would bring along to almost every meeting.

Myself and the other members of course bought copies of *Spearhead* and *NF News*, (on the rare occasion it came out) but Walter's publications were a lot more interesting – and racist!

At the infamous 1979 General Election, Walter's group stood two candidates – Albert Luckman in Kidderminster (1,052 votes – 1.7%) and Capt. Ray Adshead (who later went on to be the BNP's first West Midlands organiser) in Ludlow (354 votes – 0.9%). For a small group this was an excellent effort, but I expect Walter put more than his fair share of pound notes towards the costs.

The General Election was a disaster for the NF, who lost all their deposits in the 301 (or 303) seats they contested, and not long after the party split up into four or five factions. Walter left the NF and joined the faction based mainly in the Midlands, led by Anthony Reed Herbert. It was first called the British People's Party (BPP), but soon changed its name to the British Democratic Party (BDP), as Reed Herbert did not want his new moderate party tainted with a name linked to a pre-war "Fascist party" – although I doubt this would have bothered Walter!

The BDP did not last long, and after Reed Herbert was "outed" on a *World in Action* TV programme (selling/buying guns) he fled to the Irish Republic, where he stayed for many years.

Walter got back in touch with his former leader John Tyndall, who by then had formed his own party, the New National Front (NNF). Walter along with JT's West Midland organiser Keith Axon organised a meeting to launch a Worcestershire NNF, which was

The two parliamentary candidates backed by Walter Carr's NF branch at the 1979 General Election: Local businessman Albert Luckman (*left*) - (Kidderminster) and former military policeman Capt. Ray Adshead (Ludlow), later the BNP's first West Midlands organiser.

held in the Corn Exchange pub (but this time in the much larger upstairs room).

If I remember right, eight of us went from Worcester – in two cars. The room was packed out and everyone seemed keen to get behind JT and the NNF. Like Walter I decided to join the NNF and give it a go.

However, as any nationalist who was around in those days will tell you, it was bloody hard work even to keep what you had – let alone make any progress. A few months later the NNF merged with a few other nationalists and formed the British National Party (BNP).

From what I can remember it all started to go wrong after we attended the BNP's "Support the Falklands" St George's Day march in London in April 1982. The turnout was very poor – maybe only 300-400 turned up (however it would get a lot worse, with fewer than 100 turning out the following year). Walter's son Michael and a few other Kiddy members refused to go on the march, due to its small size (remember they were used to attending marches of well over a thousand by the "old NF") and that was it. There was a massive fall out between the local, regional, and national BNP leadership and Kiddy BNP ceased to exist from then on.

Walter had got tired – bored even – of British nationalist politics, and he joined Ben Klassen's World Church of the Creator organisation – which was based in the USA. Walter flew out to North Carolina to meet Klassen and was ordained into his "church". Back in England Walter ordered and distributed hundreds – maybe a thousand copies – of Klassen's books *White Man's Bible* and *Nature's Eternal Religion* – many were sent unsolicited to ministers in the Church of England and priests in the Roman Catholic Church!

Walter also went out to Australia, where he had spent much of his boyhood. His parents had "sold up and moved out Down Under" in the mid-1920s for a better life. However, it never worked out that way and less than ten years later Walter was back in the UK. During his second trip to Australia he traced and found the land where he and his parents had lived: it was nothing really more than a few tin huts.

After the BNP won the Millwall by-election in East London in 1993, and both votes and membership started to go up again, Walter decided to have another go at British nationalist politics and rejoined the BNP.

During the June 1999 European Election campaign, Walter did what many called a "marathon loudspeaking tour" of parts of the three Euro constituencies. He and a BNP colleague covered many hundreds of miles, roving from Staffordshire all the way down to the M25 around London – and then back up again shouting "Vote BNP" and other slogans through a loud hailer!

However, not long after the election he fell out with both BNP leader John Tyndall and West Midlands organiser Keith Axon over internal financial matters. The matter could not be resolved and Walter walked away from the BNP.

It was not too long before he returned to the BNP though. After JT lost the leadership election to Nick Griffin in September 1999, lots of things inside the BNP changed. The new pro-Griffin leadership in the West Midlands, Steve and Sharron Edwards and Simon Darby ousted Keith Axon and the few remaining Tyndallites. And not long after Walter returned and rejoined the BNP, now under the firm control of Nick Griffin.

It was financial problems within the BNP leadership that caused Walter to walk away from the BNP for the final time almost two years later in 2001. This time it was Nick Griffin himself who was at the centre of the scandal. Walter sided with Steve and Sharron Edwards, Mike Newland and others and quit the BNP in disgust.

I was on the "other side" then, and sided with Griffin. I remember Walter writing to me in America (I was chairman of the American Friends of the BNP then) and urging me to support the rebellion against Griffin. Foolishly I did not listen to Walter and even wrote him a rather stupid letter, stating why he was wrong for going against Griffin and why I was right for supporting Griffin! – Well you live and learn!

Thankfully a few years later (2005) I had the chance to apologize to Walter in person, at the very first JT memorial meeting (in Milton Keynes). I remember Walter referred to what went on at the meeting as "back-slapping", where everybody said what a good fellow JT was and what great people were on the top table – "let's all us congratulate ourselves!"

Anyway, Walter bought a copy of *Heritage and Destiny* from me at that meeting, and became a subscriber and good supporter of the magazine, right up until his dying day. He often sent me letters, press cuttings and he emailed me hordes of interesting links once he had got the hang of the internet!

He lived in his own house, by himself in the small town of Powick near Worcester, almost right up until the end of last year. However after coming out of hospital for the final time, he was deemed too unwell to look after himself. So his son Michael found him a lovely nursing home where he lived out his final months.

I really don't know that much about Walter's long life – 97 years in total. So if any *H&D* reader can help me fill me in on some of the many large gaps, please do so.

Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Theatre Review – *Regulation 18B: No Free Man*

Regulation 18B – No Free Man, a play by Scott Wright; Wokingham Theatre, May 23rd 2015; further perfomances at Windsor Guildhall, June 26th-27th, and Gray's Inn, London, July 2nd.
See www.regulation18b.com for news of later perfomances.

This year Britons proudly celebrate the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta, a historic assertion of the citizen's rights to legal protection against the might of government. This Great Charter's most famous clause asserted:

No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any other way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgement of his equals or by the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.

Those who persist in viewing the Second World War as a crusade against tyranny would see it as continuing this tradition of liberty.

Yet that same war (in addition to its bloody terror bombing against enemy civilians) also entailed an unprecedented curtailment of traditional British liberties – a clear repudiation of all that Magna Carta represents.

This was the infamous Regulation 18B which interned hundreds of Britons and enemy aliens without trial. The subtitle of the new play by Scott Wright – *No Free Man* – refers to Magna Carta's famous guarantee, quoted by the play's central character, Lord Atkin.

The play is set in Lord Atkin's study in November 1941, as he was finalising his judgement in the landmark case of *Liversidge v Anderson*, which challenged the basis of 18B internment decisions. One of Britain's most senior and respected judges, Atkin was then 74 years old and in declining health. He was one of a panel of five Law Lords – the highest court in the land – tasked with giving a final and definitive judgment in the Liversidge case.

The play is based on the controversial decision of Lord Atkin, one of Britain's most senior judges, to give a dissenting judgement in defence of traditional British liberties and the rule of law, insisting that even during wartime the British government should have to give reasons for internment.

At issue was the extent of the Home Secretary's power under 18B, which authorised him to order the internment of anyone whom he had "reasonable cause to believe" to have "hostile associations". Regulation 18B also empowered the Home Secretary to intern those of "hostile origin" (mostly German or Italian civilians, including many anti-fascist or Jewish refugees), and members of organisations that were either under "foreign influence or control", or whose leadership had connections or sympathies with the governments or ruling ideologies of enemy powers. This meant in practice members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists, Arnold Leese's Imperial Fascist League, and certain smaller anti-war organisations such as the Right Club, founded by Tory MP Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay and The Link, led by Admiral Sir Barry Domvile.

Robert William Liversidge was in a very different category. He wasn't an enemy alien or a sympathiser with Mosley, Hitler or Mussolini. 'Liversidge' was in reality Jack Perlzweig, born in Harringay, North London, in 1904. His father Asher and brother Maurice Perlzweig were both rabbis, the latter was a leading official of the World Jewish Congress, which he had co-founded in 1936. During the war years Maurice Perlzweig was to become director of the WJC's international affairs department in New York. He was also on the books of the 'dirty tricks' section of the British war effort, the Special Operations Executive – his secret SOE file was released after an application by this reviewer a few months ago.

Jack Perlzweig pursued a less respectable path. From youth he was closely involved with organised crime, and fled the country in 1927 to avoid prosecution in a major fraud case involving "share pushing". This was a field of crime dominated by American Jewish gangsters, many tied to the Chicago and New York Mafia, who exploited naive British investors and enticed them into fraudulent investment schemes.

Perlzweig's partners in crime included the leading Prohibition bootlegger Waxey Gordon, Capone mob luminary Jacob Factor (aka 'Jake the Barber') and international smuggler Albert Schapiro, who as late as the 1960s appears in Scotland Yard files on the Kray Twins, high level fraud and heroin trafficking.

Also very much part of this *demi-monde* was the father of the present Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby – Gavin Welby was (like Perlzweig) a London Jewish crook, born Bernard Gavin Weiler, who operated in Prohibition America as part of bootlegging gangs before returning to enter London high society.

One important difference is that Jack Perlzweig returned illegally using a false name and passport. Calling himself Liversidge, he was by the late 1930s engaged in apparently respectable business in the City of London. On the outbreak of war he volunteered and soon acquired an intelligence post at the Air Ministry.

Trouble started early in 1940 when MI5 and the police started to investigate rumours that enemy aliens could obtain release from internment camps by paying bribes. A summary of the case by MI5 interrogator Robin 'Tin-Eye' Stephens (later notorious for his role as chief of the postwar torture camp in Bad Nenndorf) stated that Liversidge "first came to our notice in connection with an investigation in Seaton internment camp involving three notorious German Jew swindlers – Trumer, Simon and Yungblut – who were offering to effect the release of internees for £500 through improper pressure at the Home Office. The name first given by Trumer under pressure from me was Jack Liversidge. ...Liversidge was connected with a German crook who was endeavouring to enter this country."

Stephens quickly discovered that this 'Liversidge' was in fact a notorious crook named Perlzweig who had fled the country in 1927. Some individuals on the fringes of his circle had possible connections with German intellignce, including a fellow Jew named Nussbaum who was thought to be a smuggler of industrial diamonds.

Stephens' difficulty was how best to proceed. If Liversidge was straightforwardly prosecuted for using false papers, he would get at most a three-month prison sentence and would then be at liberty. Since he was in possession of secret information from his Air Ministry job and was known to be an unscrupulous and resourceful criminal, this would be most inadvisable.

So MI5 decided to present Liversidge's indirect ties to certain crooks with German connections as "hostile associations". Under 18B Liversidge could be kept interned for as long as necessary, without the need for inconvenient court proceedings. However, he proved the most determined of internees to secure his rights as an Englishman! In 1940 he began civil proceedings against the Home Secretary, claiming that the latter had exceeded his powers and should be forced to have his reasons for the internment order examined by a judge. At each stage the courts rejected Liversidge's case, until in the autumn of 1941 it reached the highest court of all – the Law Lords.

Scott Wright's play focuses on this ultimate judgement, when one of the panel – Lord Wright – confronts his old friend and fellow Law Lord Atkin: this is the dramatic core of *Regulation 18B: No Free Man.* Wright calls on Atkin at his home the night before judgement is to be delivered. He knows that Atkin plans to dissent from the other four and find against the government. Though this would still leave a 4-1 victory for the Home Secretary, Wright fears that publicity for a dissenting judgement will be damaging (minority opinions are published alongside the majority view).

And Lord Atkin's conclusions were resoundingly damning, so much so that they are regularly quoted worldwide to this day in cases affecting civil liberties: "In England, amidst the clash of arms, the laws are not silent. They may be changed, but they speak the same language in war as in peace. It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which on recent authority we are now fighting, that the judges are no respecters of persons, and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive, alert to see that any coercive action is justified in law."

Scott Wright skilfully conveys these vital legal disputes – still relevant today in the era of rendition to Guantanamo Bay – as a human drama. Though only a few of the audience had adult memories of the Second World War, we could all sympathise at different moments with either side of the argument: Wright arguing that with the nation's survival at stake, it was no time for cavilling against government authority; Atkin maintaining that the rule of law was absolute and should never be set aside for the sake of 'national security'.

The third pivotal character in the drama is Atkin's daughter Betty. She begins the play fussing over her father's health (rightly as it turned out – he was to die of bronchitis less than three years later). Then she moves from a naive assumption that her father's defence of British liberties would win the day, to a natural concern for his reputation if he is in a minority of one. Her eventual conclusion is perhaps one that the playwright intends his audience to leave with: even in the direst circumstances, her father should stand up for right and justice. *Fiat justitia, ruat caelum* as the Romans had it; or in Shakespeare's version, "tell truth and shame the devil".

But what was truth, in the Liversidge case? Certainly the playwright's sympathies, and those of a modern audience, are with Lord Atkin – and it is heartening to see that in a world dominated by 'anti-fascist' piety, the play implicitly admits the outrageous injustice of 18B – an injustice which deserves the greatest possible exposure to a mostly historically ignorant 21st century public. *Regulation 18B: No Free Man* should be seen not only by nationalists but by anyone concerned with truth, freedom and an accurate historical record. Mr Wright's skilful exposition was ably conveyed by his cast who took us back more than seventy years to an era whose standards and assumptions might not be quite so distant as today's liberals sometimes assume.

Yet a full understanding of the British authorities' dealings with Liversidge inevitably eludes the author, as it lies buried in obscure documents of the 1930s and 40s which are only now beginning to be released to the public. For a fuller analysis the reader must await my forthcoming book *Tinker, Tailor, Banker, Spy,* but I can at least give a brief outline to conclude this review.

In wartime, traditional tensions between intelligence and security arms of the secret state become especially acute. Parts of the intelligence arm (*i.e.* elements of MI6/CIA) will sometimes seek an adventurous approach to dealings with terrorists or hostile governments, taking risks and forming alliances with criminals or other dodgy types whom the security arm (*i.e.* some within MI5/FBI) view as dangerous subversives.

Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay, Conservative MP for Peebles and founder of the anti-war Right Club, was the most prominent detainee under Regulation 18b, interned without trial from 1940 to 1944. Capt. Ramsay's book *The Nameless War* covers the background to these events.

Among the latter during much of the 20th century were networks of Jewish criminals, often overlapping with Zionist intelligence, arms dealing and money laundering apparatus. Some parts of the security establishment viewed these Jewish groups as something equivalent to the fictional SPECTRE in Ian Fleming's James Bond novels and films – an international subversive conspiracy playing off East and West, fascist and democrat, communist and capitalist. (Fleming was himself part of Britain's wartime intelligence services and I have long assumed that anti-Jewish 'conspiracy theories' played a part in his fictional plot devices, as in those of his most eminent predecessor in the espionage thriller genre, John Buchan.)

Liversidge was of this type, as were his closest associates who are partly documented in London's most secret files: the adventuress Lady Howard of Effingham (a Jewess, born Manci Gertler) who was the mistress of a notorious arms dealer and presumed Soviet/Zionist agent, conducted affairs with at least five ambassadors, and entered a marriage of convenience with a dissolute homosexual peer; Norman Thwaites, number two in MI6 American operations during the First World War, who built a shadowy financial network with Liversidge during the late 1930s; and Lt. Col. Cudbert Thornhill, another veteran MI6 operative who operated in early Bolshevik Russia, then in the Middle East theatre of World War II, and was described in his MI6 personal file as "a good shot with rifle, catapult, shot-gun and blow-pipe"!

Though he lost his case against the Home Secretary, Liversidge was discreetly released from internment in 1942. After the Second World War, despite further scrapes with the forces of law and order, he survived to rebuild his fortunes in Bahamas hotel operations that teamed his old comrade Thwaites with wartime intelligence veterans including OSS/CIA godfather William Donovan, operatives of Meyer Lansky's Mafia gangs, and even the British holiday camp pioneer Billy Butlin. The truth about a decaying British Empire, nascent American Cold War operations, and Zionist midwives of the Israeli state was indeed stranger than fiction.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Letters From Readers

Sir – Martin Kerr's book review of *Twaz a Good Fight! The Life of Colin Jordan* by Stephen L. Frost was very interesting. After the War, Colin Jordan joined Sir Oswald Mosley's Secretary Jeffrey Hamm's British League of Ex-Servicemen and Women, who fought for free speech at open-air rallies at Ridley Road in Dalston, East London against the violent thuggery of the Zionist 43 Group. CJ liked the oratory of Jeff Hamm when he referred to hecklers as "pink palpitating pansies... they say we don't want Fascism here, but we say we don't want Jewish Communism here." Some years ago I received a nice letter from Colin Jordan thanking me for sending him a complimentary copy of my book *Red Terror: The Crimes of Marxism*.

Despite being closer to his ideological mentor Arnold Leese, CJ also attended at least two meetings of Mosley's Union Movement where OM was the speaker. Indeed, in John Bean's book *Many Shades of Black* he relates that Mosley offered him and Colin Jordan the positions of leading Organisers in UM, at a private meeting in a London hotel with Mary Taverner acting as an intermediary.

I recently viewed an archive video of Colin Jordan being interviewed on Midlands television during 1962, when the interviewer asked: "During the War you fought against the Nazis, but now you seem to be advocating Nazi principles?" CJ replied: "First of all that was many years ago, that's quite correct. But if I had my time again I should say that the War was a mistake from the British point of view." Also, while Colin Jordan was of a Pagan persuasion, he did give a speech on one occasion at a meeting of the Birmingham Evangelical Association – a militant Christian Nationalist body.

CJ was tireless in his endeavour to achieve the elusive 'Holy Grail' of Nationalist Unity. Unfortunately, his appeals to the various Nationalist groups to unite in a common cause of securing a Greater Britain for the British fell on deaf ears. By this time, Colin Jordan had closed down the old National Socialist Movement and launched the British Movement, recognising that a more British Nationalist image was needed to win over the British people, while still defending the NS pioneers of 1930s Germany.

While having a low opinion of the mainstream Conservative Party, CJ did campaign for Peter Griffiths to get elected as a Tory MP in Smethwick during 1964, on an anti-immigration platform, by distributing stickers and leaflets in the town with the slogan: "If you want a Coloured for a Neighbour, vote Labour". (See Peter Griffiths' 1966 book, *A Question of Colour*). On another occasion during the 1970s, CJ and other BM members leafleted outside an anti-immigration Public Meeting at Westminster Central Hall, which was organised by the 10,000 strong, Right-wing Conservative Monday Club of Tory MPs and elected local councillors. (The Club which is still active today, was led by Mosley's stepson, Jonathan Guinness, and produced an excellent film in 1972 against coloured immigration, in co-operation with members of the National Front, entitled *England, Whose England?* In 2001, the Tory Party suspended its links with the Monday Club, objecting to the influential Powellite pressure group's opposition to mass immigration and the promotion of voluntary repatriation of Afro-Asian immigrants.)

Two other new books well worth a read are: *The History of the League of Empire Loyalists and Candour* by Hugh McNeile and Rob Black, and *Blood in the Square* a nationalist novel written by veteran activist, John Bean the former leader of the 1960s version of the British National Party. Both books are not uncritical of Colin Jordan's open espousal of a pro-NS position.

Finally, my thoughts on the very poor 2015 General Election results for Nationalists are that we will never get anywhere, unless the various groups unite into one strong patriotic movement and that proportional representation is introduced. (UKIP attracted nearly four million votes but under the unfair first-past-the-post system only won one seat, by the representative of the liberal faction, Douglas Carswell at that!). To this end, I have signed a recent petition by the Electoral Reform Society seeking to force a debate and a vote in Parliament on this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Best, Horsham, Sussex

Sir – The powers-that-be have just celebrated the 70th Anniversary of the Allies' Victory over Germany. Earlier this year on Auschwitz-day, the politicians of the whole White world stood in remembrance of the Six Million.

Now you and I know that the "Holocaust" is a propaganda-lie; and we also know that the two world wars were nothing but a wicked waste of good men's lives. We also know that it was the same British political parties which launched the world wars and which propagate the "Holocaust" allegation which are now flooding us out with millions of immigrants.

I mean: it was the Liberal government in August 1914 which started the First World War with its declaration of war on Germany (and not the other way round); and in September 1939 it was the Conservative government which started the Second World War by its declaration of war on Germany (and not the other way round). And Churchill's war-time coalition government consisted of all three Establishment parties – Conservative, Liberal and Labour. Exactly the three same Establishment parties flooding us with genocidal levels of immigration.

So, I put it to you, why should we not say: the Labour, Tory and Liberal party politicians are nothing but liars and mass-murderers, and have been so for the last hundred years? And if someone objects that the average person does not want to hear such talk, then I'll reply: in fact the average person never hears the end of Adolf Hitler and the Second World War and the so-called Holocaust. On this year's Auschwitz-Holocaust day, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, told the German people that they can never be forgiven for the "Holocaust". Never. Over here if someone wants to vote UKIP or BNP or whatever they are told that is "Racist": meaning that all Whites are potential Race-haters and mass-murders like the German "nazis". Now we know that the Whites are in fact a disciplined, generous people who have created a wonderful civilisation; we also know that the Germans are a fine and talented people, not mass-murderers. But the ruling Establishment keeps making these wickedly false allegations against us.

My question is: should we not simply speak the truth, and tell everybody that we are being ruled by monsters: monsters who have killed millions of innocents in totally unnecessary world wars; monsters who tell wicked lies to cover up their own crimes; monsters who are now committing the genocide of their own people. Yes, I know that this truth is frightening. We are ruled by pitiless monsters. But do you not agree that somebody should be speaking the truth, and that everything else is a waste of time?

Sincerely,

Richard Edmonds, Croydon, Surrey

Sir – The response of the Government and the EU to the current African migration crisis is a recipe for disaster. The current immigration and asylum policy only encourages more and more to come to Europe and should be scrapped. The current response is to send Navy ships of member states to rescue immigrants, then bring them to Europe, and then it is suggested to apportion them into quotas to member countries. The Navy ships should intercept the migrant ships, provide food and water and medical assistance and then attach them by a grappling hook

and tow them back to Africa. It should be made clear that there is no hope of asylum or being accepted as immigrants to Europe or the UK. Only this will stem the flow and save lives in future.

As said, the whole current asylum and immigration should be abolished. In future it should be clearly spelled out that asylum seekers are obligated to seek asylum in neighboring countries, and so not seek the UK or Europe as first port of call. If migrants pass through safe countries and continue to head for Britain then they are not asylum seekers but economic migrants. At present migrants pass through many countries and even continents to get here. As for immigrants who say they are coming here for a better life that can not qualify them for entry, or else that qualifies the whole teeming, huddled masses of the Third World to come.

It is often argued by opponents that we need immigration to supply temporary labour shortages such as fruit/vegetable pickers or skill shortages. If this should be the case then in future we should adopt the immigration policy of the Arab countries, whereby immigrants are not given citizenship, the right to vote or permanent residence but are only guest workers. Indeed this should have been the case from the very first case of immigrants arriving in the 1950s. In this way the current displacement of the native British people could have been avoided and there would be no difficulties involved in doing this. There is much talk of human rights by the human rights activists but the human rights of the native British have never been thought worthy of consideration – namely the right of consanguinity – the right to live in peace in our own country amongst our own people.

Yours sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – Ethno-nationalist activist Lynda Davies died in Edinburgh's Western General Hospital following complications after a series of operations to counter a brain aneurysm – she was 48. Lynda was instrumental in the enormous effort by a small numbers of local activists in north-east Scotland who put up BNP candidates in five contiguous constituencies in and around Aberdeen in the 2010 general election. The candidates gained 5,000 declared votes which is exceptional in a region relatively unscathed by the scourge of third-world immigration at that time.

In the 2010 by-election for Oldham East and Saddleworth, Lynda Davies brought down a van from Scotland festooned in the BNP logo which was driven around the constituency by her partner, Allan Sharp, and nationalist stalwart Andy Tierney. The van was also toured round northern Scotland in areas where the BNP had no noticeable presence.

In 2011, the BNP members list was leaked by traitors within the party and she was challenged by the local Inverness newspaper on her political allegiance. In contrast with the spinelessness shown elsewhere, Lynda stood her ground

Lynda voiced her dismay with the infighting which caused the implosion of the BNP and withdrew from activism though she awaited a return when a genuine nationalist party would appear. Her death is mourned by relatives and close friends.

Allan Sharp, Arbroath, Scotland

Sir – Reviewing Christopher Clark's *The Sleepwalkers* (*H&D* 66), Adrian Davies refers to Clark's suggestion that the decline in Anglo-German relations during the 1890s was primarily the result of a ploy by the British Admiralty to persuade the Government to allocate greater funds to the Royal Navy rather than to the Army. To this end, Clark claims the Admiralty used scare-monger tactics by proclaiming that more funds were required by the Navy to counter the German naval build-up then being launched by Grand-Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, chief of the German naval staff. However, Tirpitz was simply doing for Germany what Britain had been successfully doing for generations. In so doing, he hoped Germany would be able to defend itself and its trade routes from potential enemies. This inevitably meant seeking naval parity with Britain.

Tirpitz has long been demonised as a bloodthirsty fork-bearded ogre, whereas he was a humane and civilized man who admired Britain and particularly the Royal Navy. Referring to WWI, Tirpitz wrote in Volume II of his Memoirs: "This war is really the greatest insanity in which white races have ever been engaged. We are exterminating each other on the Continent, in order that England may get the profits. Moreover, perfidious Albion is ready to indict us before the whole world as the guilty party. Of course we are not without blame. That is chiefly the fault of our leaders; but this braggadocio was always sickening, and especially hateful to me."

Tirpitz was in an invidious position. He had to deal with a lunatic Emperor and incompetent politicians who had no understanding of naval matters. Towards the end of his Memoirs, he complains that it will be assumed "that I am the initiator of our naval war strategy. I created the fleet, but had scarcely anything to say in its use, a detestable position for me." Grand-Admiral Karl Dönitz similarly suffered from the incompetence of German leaders during WWII and was then humiliated and incarcerated for ten years for supposed "war crimes".

It is tragic that twice in a century Britain and Germany have fought each other in conflicts masterminded by those intent on the ruination of European civilization and culture.

Yours sincerely,

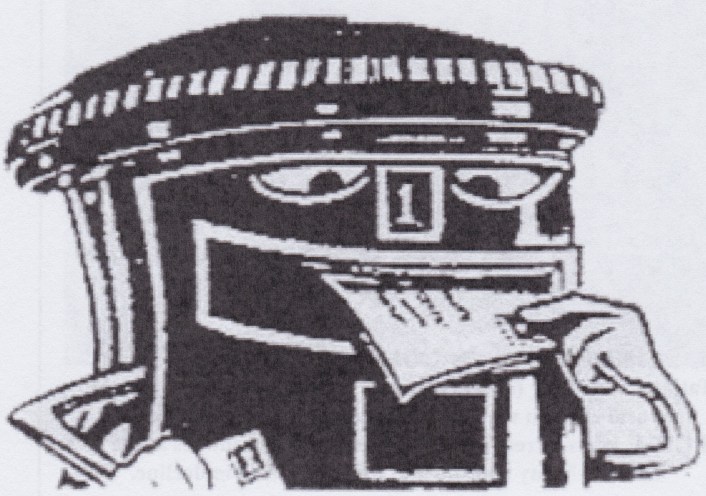
Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England

Sir – Is the London Establishment really concerned with what happens when Scotland votes Yes and everyone else votes No? Or are they more concerned with what happens when everyone else votes Yes and England narrowly votes No? And would Scotland have to re-apply to join the European Union, if there was a Yes vote in a future independence referendum? But doesn't that mean that the same would apply, if England voted for independence. And wouldn't that be an easier vote to win? Is UKIP just an Establishment creation designed to deny Labour votes in the North, and Tories in the South? Surely 'Believe in England' would not only win more seats but would get us out of Europe at a stroke. Better to live in a democracy called England than under foreign dictatorship called Britain. I wonder why the Left is so in love with the EU and the Right hates it in equal measure? Is it because the EU resembles the old USSR they dream about?

By the way, I hope you don't blame nationalists' shocking performance in last month's General Election all on Nick Griffin. He was a big problem for nationalism, yes I grant you, and he destroyed any chance the BNP had of making progress in my home town of Oldham – and a dozen other towns like it, I grant you that too. But the ones who really should be hanging their heads in shame are those BNP members who backed and supported Griffin and kept him in power for all those years, while he was destroying nationalism's best chance of success for half a century.

Best regards,

Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire



Movement News Update

While most nationalists have still not come to terms with the scale of 2015's electoral disaster, there has been one positive development: the defection of UKIP parliamentary candidate Jack Sen to the BNP. Mr Sen (UKIP General Election candidate for **West Lancashire**) was suspended by the party a week before polling day over allegedly "anti-semitic" online comments.

Speaking about his suspension at a meeting of the London Forum on 16th May, Mr Sen said that an influential UKIP member from Salford, Rabbi Shneur Odze, was mainly responsible for forcing him out of the party:

"I don't know if it's been hijacked, or I was naive from the beginning and it was already in the pockets of Jewish special interest groups. But I'm afraid that at this point it has been taken over."

A few days later Mr Sen joined the BNP. He has since written: "BNP are similar to the Labour Party my granddad supported."

Mr Sen's speech to the London Forum (at a meeting where I also spoke) can be viewed at the *H&D* website: **www.heritageanddestiny.com**

Elsewhere in London, I spoke alongside a coalition of nationalist groups at a memorial demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy for the legendary American racial nationalist David Lane, on the anniversary of his death on 28th May 2007. The famous 14 Words of David Lane remain the essence of our mission: *We must secure the existence of our people and a future for White Children.*

Jack Sen (*left*) with UKIP deputy leader Paul Nuttall MEP, before Mr Sen's suspension from UKIP for "anti-semitism".

Nationalists obsessed by the supposed influence of Islam should take notice of the furore surrounding a planned demonstration in Golders Green, London, on 4th July (speakers will include the London Forum's Jez Turner and myself.) Whereas the political establishment has tolerated endless provocative marches in Muslim areas, there have been calls to ban the Golders Green event despite it being a static demonstration rather than a march (and therefore not normally qualifying for a ban). The 4th July demonstration has been called to oppose the special treatment granted to sections of the Jewish community, who are allowed to have their own private police force known as *Shomrim*.

Whereas anti-Islamic movements such as the EDL have declined in this country, the PEGIDA movement which grew rapidly in the German city of Dresden at the end of last year, has survived a media onslaught and the departure of its founder Lutz Bachmann (see *H&D* 64 and 65).

Pegida's new figurehead is Tatjana Festerling, previously with the anti-Euro party Alternative for Germany (AfD). When Dresden's conservative Mayor resigned due to ill-health, PEGIDA entered the electoral fray for the first time, with Ms Festerling as their mayoral candidate.

In the first ballot on 7th June PEGIDA polled 9.6% in fourth place, well ahead of their nearest right-wing rival AfD with 4.8%. Significantly Ms Festerling chose to drop out of the second round run-off and endorse the free-market, pro-business liberal candidate Dirk Hilbert in a likely straight fight against the socialists, saying that PEGIDA didn't want to "split apart the conservative middle-class to which we belong".

Unlike the EDL (very much a working-class street movement) and most European nationalist parties (who oppose international capitalism as much as the ghost of 20th century leftism), PEGIDA is explicitly a bourgeois protest movement, the voice of 'Middle Germany' dismayed by the special treatment handed out to immigrant groups. Implicitly PEGIDA has no problem with immigrants who "integrate" with German society and presumed European values of liberal "tolerance". Whereas for racial nationalists it is of course "integration" that is the main problem.

On 11th May the EDL's founder Tommy Robinson – who had split from the organisation to team up with "moderate Muslims" in the Quilliam Foundation – reinvented his political image yet again at the launch of VOICE UK (Victims of Islamic Cultural Extremism) in London. Robinson (a pseudonym for Stephen Yaxley Lennon, who has served an 18 month prison sentence for mortgage fraud and a 10 month sentence for using a false passport) was interviewed by UKIP candidate Ann Marie Waters. His web page continues to promote an anti-Muslim and pro-Israel agenda.

Europe's most successful nationalist party, the French National Front (FN), has been overshadowed for months by a bitter dispute between its leader Marine Le Pen and her father, party founder Jean-Marie Le Pen, whom she succeeded to the party leadership in 2011.

Ms Le Pen had been trying to rebrand the FN in alignment with the Austrian Freedom Party and other nationalist parties that have become primarily anti-Islamist, seeking to distance themselves from the long shadow of 20th century nationalist movements such as the French government of Marshal Pétain who cooperated with National Socialist Germany.

In 1987 Jean-Marie Le Pen said of the controversy surrounding treatment of Jews during the Second World War: "I ask myself several questions. I'm not saying the gas chambers didn't exist. I haven't seen them myself. I haven't particularly studied the question. But I believe it's just a detail in the history of World War II."

This was enough to earn Le Pen a heavy fine under the French law against "holocaust denial". Earlier this year he was asked in an interview with the journal *Rivarol*, which is influential among the more traditional elements in the FN, whether he had retracted these opinions, and said no, he still took the same view. This renewed "provocation"

Tatjana Festerling (*above*) achieved fourth place in the Dresden mayoral election with 9.6% for the anti-Islamist movement PEGIDA, whose street demonstrations made headlines at the end of 2014. Many had thought PEGIDA to be in decline.

led to his daughter and her advisers taking steps to remove Le Pen from the party he founded.

He was suspended from membership of the FN, and the party is now changing its constitution to abolish the post of Honorary President which he has held since 2011. This change will be put to the FN membership in a postal ballot and almost certainly confirmed in early July.

The majority of FN members are expected to back their new leader, especially for as long as electoral prospects remain bright. The broader issues however are not so easily dismissed, and Marine Le Pen is playing a dangerous game by forcing a confrontation with traditional nationalists. Various tendencies within the FN are concerned by aspects of the new leadership's stance: its obsession with Islam, flirtation with Zionism and increasing liberalism on social issues, which has offended conservative Catholics who have been a significant force within the FN for decades. Many activists are also disturbed by allegations of cronyism within the top echelon of the FN, which includes several homosexuals who are accused of operating as a "gay mafia". FN officials remain intent on rebranding the party and enforcing discipline: one spokesman recently insisted that there would be a continued purge and rigorous screening of FN candidates before the French regional elections in December: "The drunks, the deadbeats and the people who get to run just because they've showed up to meetings for 25 years – all that's finished."

An International Identitarian Congress in Guadalajara, Mexico, at the start of May 2015 featured speakers including Mark Weber, David Duke, Pedro Varela and Lady Michèle Renouf. The conference honoured the life and work of 100-year-old Mexican revisionist writer Don Salvador Borrego.

As this edition of *H&D* was going to press, Marine Le Pen succeeded in an ambition which eluded her last year, by gaining sufficient MEPs to form a transnational group in the European Parliament which will be entitled to significant funding and representation. These groups require at least 35 MEPs who must be from at least seven different EU member states. Last year Marine Le Pen fell short as she had well over 35 MEPs, but they were from only five or six countries, as reported in previous issues of *H&D*.

The balance has been tipped by the defection of Janice Atkinson, elected to the European Parliament in 2014 for UKIP as number two on the South East England slate headed by Nigel Farage. A former Conservative Party official and candidate, Ms Atkinson joined UKIP in 2011.

She had been selected to stand for one of UKIP's target seats at this year's general election – Folkestone & Hythe – but was expelled from the party in March this year following an expenses scandal exposed by *The Sun* newspaper in which Ms Atkinson's office manager asked a restaurant to submit a fraudulent bill that was to be claimed on Parliamentary expenses. This followed numerous minor scandals including Ms Atkinson's apparent failure to pay child support out of her £79,000 parliamentary salary.

One does wonder whether Marine Le Pen's decision to recruit Ms Atkinson – a woman who would still be in UKIP were it not for an alleged expenses fraud – will prove to be wise in the long term. Would it not have been wiser to forge a more principled alliance with three good nationalist parties in the Parliament who are apparently deemed too 'extreme' by the Le Pen camp: namely the German NPD, Hungary's Jobbik, and Golden Dawn from Greece. Recruiting these three would have easily taken the Le Pen group over the required threshold.

Instead an inherently unstable coalition has been cobbled together comprising: Ms Le Pen's FN; the ex-UKIP Ms Atkinson; Italy's Northern League; the Islamophobic Dutch Freedom Party led by Geert Wilders; the Austrian Freedom Party; the Flemish separatist Vlaams Belang, whose ranks formerly included many veteran national socialists but is now pro-Israel and Islam-obsessed; and the Polish 'Coalition for the Renewal of the Republic - Freedom and Hope', a party whose programme is an odd mix of libertarianism and social conservatism, led by eccentric chess champion and professional contract bridge player Janusz Korwin-Mikke.

Most press articles on the new group have misreported the name of the latter party, having overlooked the fact that Mr Korwin-Mikke split a few months ago from the party he previously founded, the Coalition of the New Right. Poland. His new party's title might seem cumbersome, but conveniently its Polish acronym spells out its leader's name KORWIN.

This party leader and likely presidential candidate has dabbled in mild 'Holocaust denial' by pointing out that there is no evidence for Adolf Hitler having ordered extermination of the Jews. Such views would presumably earn expulsion from the FN – in the dock alongside Jean-Marie Le Pen – but have been no obstacle to recruiting Mr Korwin-Mikke as Ms Le Pen's right-hand man in the new European Parliamentary group, which will be named Europe of Nations and Freedom.

I don't expect Ms Le Pen to listen to my advice, but here it is anyway: if you expect European nationalism to flourish whether in France or across the continent, it should be built on political honesty and consistent ideological foundations, not on opportunistic alliances with fraudsters and cranks.

On a more optimistic note, some of those on the frontline of the battle for racial identity and historical truth met in Guadalajara, Mexico, at the start of May for the First International Identitarian Congress. Speakers included two of Europe's most prominent victims of oppressive laws designed to silence historical debate: Spanish nationalist leader Pedro Varela, who has served prison sentences in his native land and in Austria; and German-Canadian Ernst Zündel, judicially kidnapped from the USA in 2003 and despatched from Canada to Germany in 2005 under an unconstitutional 'national security certificate'.

The Congress was held in honour of the 100th birthday of Don Salvador Borrego, the pioneer Mexican revisionist historian and veteran journalist whose most famous work is *Derrota Mundial* (Worldwide Defeat), a study of the tragic international consequences of the Second World War and the forces behind this conflict.

The identitarian movement, spearheaded by prolific young Austrian writer Markus Willinger, is one of the most heartening developments in 21st century politics, representing a fundamental rejection of the '1968 generation' whose hatred of European culture and the White Race infected university faculties and schools across the civilised world. Identitarians assert pride in racial differences and a clear consciousness of the unbreakable link between race and culture.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Tess Culnane - right to reply

In issue No 66 I happened to read an article regarding the candidates for the recent General Election. I was more than concerned to read that I was accused of having defected to the British National Party. This information was totally misleading, therefore, I would like to put the record straight.

I now refer to the time when I was in the BNP when Mr Griffin asked me to chair a panel to select the most suitable candidate for the London mayoral election. I went to a great deal of time and trouble, together with others, to carefully select the most suitable candidate for this very important role. It was a difficult decision due to the very high standard of the candidates I interviewed however I eventually short-listed two excellent applicants.

It then transpired that all my efforts were thrown to the wind as Mr Griffin in all his wisdom and deviousness and contempt for decent dedicated nationalists had already chosen a candidate. It just so happened that his choice was a South American (God forbid that I should be accused of racism – that most heinous of crimes – and lay myself open to whatever the draconian penalty is these days. I'm not certain if it is an hour on the rack in the Tower or a day in the stocks or perhaps hanged from a tree at Marble Arch.) When I told Mr Griffin this candidate in my opinion was not totally suitable, bearing in mind I was under the impression it was my job to present Mr Griffin with the most suitable candidate, he called me a bigot! I was deeply hurt and felt used and I gave Mr Griffin something to remember me by and called him a traitor of the highest order. I left the BNP that day.

As a true nationalist as I am sure many of you know it is impossible to remove deep-rooted feelings for Race and Nation: not long after I was approached by the NF, and I decided to join their ranks without any hesitation.

Unfortunately because of the Ian Edward faction who nearly destroyed the NF, leaving the people in the north of England to carry the ball so to speak. Edward called a Directorate meeting and what I can only describe as a Kangaroo Court was held conspiring against Kevin Bryan the then deputy chairman. The fact is for months previously Edward had been building up a tissue of lies against Bryan and offered me the position of deputy, expecting me to support the motion to remove Bryan at the Direcorate meeting. I refused because there was no evidence to support his claim and I knew it was a tissue of lies. Edward walked out of the Directorate meeting like a petulant child, which proved to me that he was not the right material to lead the NF. In my opinion whatever was the problem between Edward and Bryan it could have been resolved across the table.

Unhappily the NF in South London was at a standstill as the meetings and demos were all held in the North and I felt (to sum it up) useless. I made every effort to revive the party when and where I could but it proved impossible. I carefully considered my position and waited until the EC had decided that Bryan was the rightful leader of the NF: it was then that I decided to leave. At my age time is valuable and I felt nothing was moving for the NF in London.

A short time after leaving the NF I was asked to consider joining the BNP and stand as their candidate in the General Election. To be honest I was delighted and accepted the very generous offer. I regret nothing, I am proud to be a member of the BNP and will do all I can to support the party.

The word ***defected*** as in the English Dictionary - ***apostasy abandonment or renunciation of beliefs or principles once professed; desertion from a religious sect or political party.*** This certainly doesn't describe me and I would like a retraction please.

I feel somewhat deserted by certain people I have defended in the past. Note – We can't totally blame the government for the breakdown of nationalism, we have done that to a degree ourselves. To begin with stop this bitterness and scandalising of other nationalists. Unification that is the answer – then and only then can we expect more of the British people.

Tess Culnane, Lewisham, London

Peter Rushton replies: Thankfully Tess and I have recently discussed this matter, and I was able to explain that I didn't use the word 'defected' with any negative connotation. I would use this term for anyone who moves from one political party to another. I agree that nationalists will have to unify if we are to succeed: sadly I have to disagree with Tess's decision to join the BNP, as despite the many good people still in that party at local level, the party's national leadership (in my opinion) lacks credibility.

THE NATIONALIST TIMES
Voice of the Real America
No. 325 May 2015 Our 30th Year
The President America Deserves
Urban Martial Law Coming? - Page 4
Revolution Inc. - Page 16
Intelligence Report - Page 18

The Nationalist Times

The *Nationalist Times* is the monthly newspaper of Middle America. Each issue is packed with news and commentary on national and international events, politics, and the latest social trends.

A one-year subscription to *The Nationalist Times* is available for only $59.00 (or $109.00 for two years). A one-year subscription for those living outside the U.S. is $55.00. Or send $5.00 for a sample copy to; **The Nationalist Times, PO Box 218, Wildwood, PA 15091 USA.** Check out *The Nationalist Times* website at **www.anu.org** and email them at **mail@anu.org**

North East & Borders Patriotic Front

P. O. Box 132
Sunderland, SR5 9NE

www.northernpatrioticfront.co.uk

THE LONDON FORUM & THE YORKSHIRE FORUM

Excellent friendly bi-monthly meetings in Central London and Bradford featuring a wide array of Nationalist/Identitarian speakers on a variety of topics plus bookstalls and evening social. (For some past speeches see YouTube under London Forum.)
If you would like to attend or speak contact either:

londonforum@yahoo.co.uk (for London) and **kernaghanbradfordsouth@outlook.com** (for Yorkshite)

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE PREPARE FOR KINGDOM SERVICE

Hear Pastor Peter J. Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio. For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule write to:
Scriptures for America,
POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

24 Hours, 7 Days a week –
Daily internet streaming
www.scripturesforamerica.org